IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 56,026.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 4.30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
9th Aug.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
13th ,,	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10500
20th ,,	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA	800-	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	800-	.....	...

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE, "A" rate.	RETURN. "E" rate. "A" rate.	"B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES	391 or 495	891 or 1129	742-8
,, LONDON	627 or 828	1449-8 or 1792	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

OUTWARD SAILING 1913.

STEAMERS.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Call M'sailles or Naples about	Arrive Bombay about	Arrive Karachi about
City of York	7510	.....	.....	10 Aug.	.....
City of Glasgow	6529	.....	.....	22 Aug.	.....
Trafford Hall*	5321	12 Aug.	.....	6 Sept.	.....
City of Lahore*	6875	3 Sept.	11 Sept.	26 ,,	.....
City of Poona†	7467	20 ,,	27 ,,	.....	12 Oct.
City of Sparta*	5415	25 ,,	3 Oct.	18 Oct	.....
City of London†	9030	2 Oct.	8 ,,	22-23 ,,	.....
City of Bombay	6975	8 ,,	.....	.....	31 Oct.
City of Calcutta†	7636	11 ,,	18 ,,	3 Nov	.....
City of York*	7510	21 ,,	29 ,,	13 ,,	.....
New Tan Screw†	9000	1 Nov.	8 Nov.	24 ,,	.....
Trafford Hall*	5321	12 ,,	21 ,,	7 Dec.	.....

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.
Excepting the Trafford Hall, all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

FARES,	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	841	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, and Tea Planters etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars, apply to—
Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO
CURNER MORRISON & CO.,
Agents

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Lhasa	3185	Friday 8th Aug.	6 a.m.	direct.
Dumra	1699	Thurs. 14th August	9 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 14th August, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Baroda," 3,172, tons, on Thursday the 14th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pentakota	3412	Friday 8th Aug.
†Pundua	3305	Thursday 21st ,,
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 4th Sept.
†Lindula	3358	,, 18th Sept.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
7th August, 1913.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombasa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st Sept.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Oct.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st Nov.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Caesaro	16th Nov.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Dec.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Dec.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st Jan. 14.
Cleopatra	4039	.....	16th Jan. ,,
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	1st Feb. ,,

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.

(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Feb.
*Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Feb.
Cleopatra	4039	.....	1st Mar.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	10th Mar.
*Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	16th Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	10th April
*Cleopatra	4039	.....	16th April
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st May.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	10th May.
*Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	16th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st June.

* Call at and leave Karachi 20th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about 1913.
Nippon	6350	E. Taraboschia	28th Dec. 1914.
Fr. Ferdinand	4046	A. Leva	28th Jan.
China	4017	N. Giurovich	26th Feb.
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Chunak	18th Mar.
Austria	7585	D. Casulich	1st May.
Nippon	6350	E. Taraboschia	30th May.
Persia	5895	G. Bartole	30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand	4046	A. Leva	1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
,, Trieste or Venice and back ,, 750
,, London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back ,, 908 to 1038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
,, Trieste or Venice and back ,, 525
,, London via Trieste .. ,, 423 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back ,, 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
,, Trieste or Venice and back ,, 675
,, London via Trieste .. ,, 529 to 574*
To London via Trieste and back 833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Persia	5895	G. Bartole	5th Sept. 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Anteng-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liuyaang	Tilnling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Sub-Manager,

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorized	Rbls	55,000,000
Do. subscribed	,,	45,000,000 =say £4,745,000
,, subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted

G. B. ADAMSON.
Manager

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager

BRASSO
The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai ,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhawan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

CEMENT
Phaeton Brand.
Guaranteed best English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

THOSE who are discriminating will do nothing without a certain amount of forethought. When you have to invest a sum of money in the purchase of anything, there are considerations which must make you pause. In the selection of a piano there are many points to consider, if you desire to obtain the best value for your outlay. It is a mistake to buy in haste; if you do so you very often have to repent at leisure. Repentance comes when you have purchased a piano which you find in a very few weeks, falls short of your musical sense of tone, of capacity for standing in tune at musical pitch, and contradicts generally the favourable estimate of its musical use you were induced to make from its attractive external appearance when new. If you will consult us, by visiting our show-rooms, we will introduce you to the BEST PIANOS FOR INDIA. We offer you the pianos by JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS, JULIUS BLUTHNER, RICHARD LIPP, SCHIEDMAYER, STEINWEG-NACHF in both upright and horizontal grand models, all of which names conjure up IDEAL QUALITIES of MUSICAL PERFECTION in the minds of those competent to judge of the superior character of all these beautiful pianofortes.

Our DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM will put you in immediate possession of a high-grade instrument and if gradual payment will suit you better than payment of the whole purchase price at the time of selection, we will make it convenient to obtain your wish by means of easy payment.

OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME AS LONDON CASH PRICES.

CATALOGUE of PIANOS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AFTERNOON TEA CAKES.

MONGINI BROTHERS'
SPECIALITIES.

CONVERSATION	MOKA
POLONAIS	SUBLIME
MILLE-FEUILLE	ST. HONORE
VENITIEN	YOLANDA
CAPRICE	PISTACHIO
NOISETTE	PARADISE
IDEAL	JAPONAIS

N B.—Orders should be Registered before 9 A.M. on the day on which they are required PANETTONI every THURSDAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
OLIVE OIL.

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olives and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

	Rs.	As.
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay) per bottle..	1	4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos .. .. .. per tin..	19	0
Do. do. 5 ,, ... ,, ..	9	8
Do. do. 2 ,, ... ,, ..	4	0
Do. do. 1 ,, ... ,, ..	2	0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles..	1	12
SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle	2	12
In half litre bottle, per bottle	1	8

MALARIA FEVER AND INFLUENZA.

THE OLD REMEDY THAT IS STILL THE MOST CERTAIN CURE, IS

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

On Sale everywhere. Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY DADAR BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, will be held at the Club House, on MONDAY, the 8th September, 1913, at 6-30 p. m.

H. M. C. TROTTER,
Hon. Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SALE OF COUPON BOOKS AND TOURIST TICKETS.

FROM the 8th of August 1913, the First and Second class COUPON BOOKS available between Bombay and Poona or Nasik, between Bombay and Lonavla and between Bombay and Matheran, notified in para 54 page 99 of this Rhilway Current Coaching Guide will be SOLD by the Booking Clerks at the I and II class Ticket Office at Victoria Terminus instead of in the General Traffic Manager's Office.

2. On and from the same date the Tourist Tickets notified in para 63 page 120 of the Current Coaching Guide will also be issued by the Booking Clerks at the I and II class Ticket Office at Victoria Terminus.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 6th August, 1913.

NOTICE.

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the LEOPOLD SPINNING and MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd., will find it to their interest to attend the meeting, called for FRIDAY, the 8th inst., at 5-30 P. M. (S.T.), as an important question relating to the valuable plot of ground belonging to the Mill is likely to be finally decided at the meeting called by the Joint Liquidators.

H. K. KOLA,
(A Shareholder).

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to notify generally to the Public that a cheque No. A 005938 of the value of Rs. 2,800 issued by the Bank of Baroda on the Eastern Bank, Bombay, in favour of Messrs W. Stephens and Sons, Bombay, on the 10th May, 1912, has been lost in the Post, while despatched by a registered letter from the Buggykhana Office, Baroda. The undersigned, therefore, begs to inform all the Public not to receive payment in regard to the said cheque, which, if found, should, the undersigned requests, be forwarded to this Office. Any one found to be making use of or drawing money on this cheque No. A 005938 will be criminally prosecuted.

K. J. CHITNIS,
Buggykhana Kamdar.
Buggykhana Office,
Baroda, 31st July, 1913.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 7th proximo, at 4 P. M., for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit and Mr. R. H. Brooke who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1913.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,

SURVEYING,
ENGINEERING,
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,

No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING & WEAVING Co., Ld.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1866.)

Registered Office :—
FORBES BUILDING,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Secretaries and Managers :
Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

Issue of New Capital of Rs. 6,00,000.

Divided into 6,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

Preferred as to Capital and as to Cumulative dividend at 6 % p. a.

Payable Rs. 10 on Application.
,, ,, 40 ,, Allotment.
,, ,, 50 ,, 1st November 1913.

Bombay, 28th July, 1913.

DEAR SIR OR MADAM,

At Extraordinary General Meetings of Shareholders in the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, held on the 24th May and 17th June, 1913, it was resolved that the present capital of the Company should be reduced by writing down the present preference and the ordinary shares from Rs. 250 each to Rs. 100 each, and that a fresh issue should be made of Rs. 6,00,000 in 6,000 new 6 per cent. Cumulative preference shares of Rs. 100 each preferred both as to Capital and as to dividend; for this new issue the Directors now invite applications.

Applications will be received by Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Company, Limited, at the Registered Office of the Company in Bombay, and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 10 for every share applied for. The Subscription List will be closed on 31st August, and the Directors will then proceed to allotment.

Preference will be given to applications from Shareholders.

The New Shares will rank for dividend from 1st November, 1913, but interest at the rate of 6 per cent. p. a. will be credited on all monies which may be paid by way of calls etc. from date of payment till 1st November, 1913.

The New Shares will be preferred as to Capital as well as to dividend, and will further be entitled to participate equally with the holders of other classes of shares in any surplus profits remaining after the payment of 6 per cent. to the holders of the ordinary shares. The preference of the New Shares as to dividend is subject to the first claim of the holders of the present Preference Shares, but as there are only 448 of such shares now in existence the total sum required to pay a 6 per cent. dividend on them is Rs. 2,688 per annum and the position of the New Shares is therefore in no way prejudiced. There is also a sum of Rs. 23,670-1-6 due out of the first profits of the Company to the holders of the present preference shares in respect of arrears of dividend, but these arrears the Directors hope to be able to pay at an early date.

The preference of the new shares as to Capital is absolute over both classes of present shareholders, and in the event of liquidation they would have therefore a preferential claim to receive the amount of their paid-up capital out of surplus assets before the holders of the present shares, whether preference or ordinary, received any portion of their Capital. This condition provides first-class security to the holders of the new shares, as the mill property was recently valued by an independent expert at Rs. 22,78,000.

During the years ending 30th June 1904, 1909, the Company earned the following profits, from which depreciation has to be deducted :—

To 30th June	1903	...	Rs.	42,373	15 5
,,	1904	...	,,	55,926	11 8
,,	1905	...	,,	108,339	12 10
,,	1906	...	,,	180,911	10 1
,,	1907	...	,,	153,411	15 6
,,	1908	...	,,	180,745	14 2
,,	1909	...	,,	127,132	11 6

During the 3 years ending 30th June, 1910-1912, the Company incurred losses as follows:—

To 30th June	1910	...	Rs.	57,129	3 3
,, ,,	1911	...	,,	144,438	1 10
,, ,,	1912	...	,,	119,427	11 11

These losses were due to a combination of unfavourable trading conditions with special local difficulties which the Directors hope are not likely to recur.

During the twelve months ending 30th June, 1913, the Mills have worked at a profit and prospects are now favourable.

At the 30th June 1912, the debit balance in Profit and Loss Account was Rs. 315,719-13-10, but the recent reduction of Capital referred to above will enable the Company not only to wipe off the whole of this debit balance, but to add a sum of over Rs. 4,00,000 to Depreciation Account, thereby bringing Depreciation Account up to an amply sufficient figure and restoring the Balance Sheet to a thoroughly sound condition.

The following sums will be required to pay a dividend of 6 per cent. on the various classes of shares; on the old Preference shares as reduced Rs. 2,688, on the new Preference shares Rs. 36,000, on the ordinary share as reduced Rs. 28,266; it will, therefore, be seen that it will only require Rs. 68,954 to pay a 6 per cent. dividend on all classes of shares and to reach the point, at which the new preference shares commence to participate in the surplus profits.

As (1) the issue of new capital will materially reduce the heavy interest charges which have severely handicapped the mills during the last 3 years and (2) the Mills have now a thoroughly up-to-date Weaving Shed of 500 looms, the production of which is well liked and commands good prices in the Southern Markets, whereas dividends at the rate of 3 per cent. for 1904, 4 per cent for 1905, 8 per cent for 1906, 8 per cent for 1907, 8 per cent. for 1908, and 6 per cent for 1909 on the ordinary share capital were paid out of profits earned by the Spinning Mills only, it may confidently be claimed that the new shares have excellent prospects not only of receiving their 6 per cent. dividend regularly but also of receiving a substantial additional dividend from participation in surplus profits.

In placing the issue before the public, therefore, the Directors call special attention to the following points (1) the combination of a 6 per cent cumulative preferential dividend with the right to participate in surplus profits (2) the preference given to the new shares in respect of capital (3) the fact that the new shares are not liable to reduction; and claim that these three features make the issue an exceptionally attractive one to all classes of investors. But possibly the best proof of the confidence felt by those connected with the Mills in their prospects is the fact that the Secretaries and Managers, Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co. Ltd., have offered to take up at par any of the new shares, which may not be subscribed for by the Public.

An application form is attached but can also be obtained from Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co. Ltd., or from the Secretary at Hubli.

We are, Dear Sir or Madam,
Yours faithfully,
FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries and Managers.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid

---

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance

---

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Re. ½ per thousand.) 6 1/16 inch by 3½ inch Rupees 3½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

ASK FOR
SUTTON CARDEN'S
LONDON OLD TOM GIN,
"SOFT AS CREAM."
Guaranteed absolutely Pure.

SOLE AGENTS :
CROFT MODY & CO.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS :
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
MESSRS. DANISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.

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The leading Insurance medium in the East.

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The leading Banking organ in the East.

COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.

COMMERCE
The leading Advertising medium in the East.

A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.

LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE:—
25-26 Waterloo Street
CALCUTTA

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

COMPLETE PROGRAMME
AT 6-30 AND 10 P. M.
PICTURES ONLY AT 8-30. P.M.

FRENCH BALLET DANCERS.
By Special arrangements with the Management of the Opera House.

MLLES. BENZONI
AND
DORION.
Make their last appearance in Bombay at the Excelsior.

THE JAKOWLEWS
This is positively the last appearance of the Great Russian Dancers in Bombay.

MYSTERY AND MAGIC
(Mr. STILLWELL remains on the B for another week.)

KITTO AND KITTO
The two funniosities.

TWO FINE FILMS.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY. BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.
Obtainable from all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS,
HULL, ENGLAND.

THE WORLD'S ALL.
OUR ATANK NIGRAH PILLS ARE THE WORLD'S ALL
as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no observance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.
Re. 1 for a tin with 32 Pills.
Available Everywhere.
Or from :—
VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (India)
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per ,,
If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Re. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Re. 2½ per thousand"
If printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT!
SOMETHING NOVEL IN THE WAY OF PICTURE-DRAMAS.

BALAOO.

A Strange and Fascinating Drama dealing with THE MARVELLOUS ADVENTURES OF A MAN-MONKEY. Taken from the French Novel by GASTON LEROUX.
A wonderful story—weird, mysterious and fanciful—yet strongly convincing.

HOUSE WITH CLOSED SHUTTERS.
A touching story of the American Civil War.
LAUGHTER-PRODUCING COMICS
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.
SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

NOW READY **PRICE Rs. 5.**

THE
Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission
Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire-neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines.

Agents for South Africa: JOHNSON Ltd. (all Branches). Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. Ltd., BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR
SHELL MEANS SATISFACTION
SHELL MEANS SPEED

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—MOTOR CAR. Almost new, purchased three weeks ago for Rs. 4,500. Being sold as owner touring up country. Five seater, 4 Cylinders, 30 Horse Power, complete with head and side lamps, hood and tools. Will accept Rs. 4,000 or nearest offer. Immediate delivery in Bombay. Apply Box No. 287, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A large number of FINE THICK BAMBOOS, 40 to 50 feet long. The clumps having seeded have just been cut down and the clumps are all in good condition. Also a large number of OLD BAMBOO ROOTS. For prices, etc., apply to—
OFFICER IN CHARGE,
Residency Bazars, Indore (C.I.)

FOR SALE.—15-H. P., NAPIER CAR, Colonial Model Chassis, with 7-seated Cunard Limousine Landaulet body, painted dark blue with gold lines, complete with Dynamo and Electric lamps, inside lamps, Speedometer, five wire wheels and tyres, two horns, etc. The car is the property of His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar and is nearly new. Price Rs. 8,000. Cost over Rs. 12,000. Can be inspected in Bombay at
ROLLS-ROYCE, LTD.,
Mayo Road, Fort, Bombay.

GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

WANTED.

WANTED.—YOUNG LADY SHORT HAND TYPIST (European preferred), for a first class English Firm. Good opening for an intelligent worker. Apply by letter, stating experience, etc. to Box No. 170, G. P. O., Bombay.

WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD, with private family, for European gentleman. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 950, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	,, 11
Quarterly	,, 6
Monthly...	,, 2
SINGLE COPY... ...	ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	,, 13 8
Quarterly...	,, 7 0
Monthly...	,, 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ...	,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	Rs. 6-0 per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	,, 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	,, 2-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	,, 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards ...	,, 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	,, 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Japan Line steamer, Kawachi Maru, 3829 tons, Captain T. Hori, will sail to-day for Kobe &c. with a general cargo, 4 cabin and 7 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Patiala, 1929 tons, Captain W. H. Bamber, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer, Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, will sail to-day for Busreh &c. via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 5th August 1913, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Philomel...Comdr G P G Ballard ..R N
H M S Espiegle...Comdr Nunn.....R N
H M S Lawrence Finnis .....R I M
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Henley .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ...R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator . Capt Hickman....R I M
R I M S Dalhousie Comd Robinson .....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 6.

Angus .....2320 Dakers ... ..A Yule & Co
Aracan .....3540 McAllister...W & A & Co
Banca .....3791 Garwood .....P and O Co
Crostafels.....3313 Sacken...W & A G & Co
Clan Macohes...3224 Ody .....J Finlay & Co
City of Sparta...3493 McNeil .....K N and Co
Devanha ...4736 Hickey ...Shanghai ...18-8 ... P & O Co
Detmold .....2816 Winter ...J Finlay and Co
Euryalus .....2315 Williams .....M M and Co
Elysia .....3393 Coverley...W & A G & Co
Gallia .....555 Jones .....J M & Co
Hoseinee...994 Fanning ....T Morrison & Co
Islami.....1604 Hughes.....T M & Co
Kasara.....595 Morrison .....M M and Co
Khosrou .....2410 Hannah .....Jeddah..... T M and Co
Koweit.....2333 Brewis .....Arab Strs Ld
Kanzler.....1861 Schapp...A Strandes & Co
President ..2056 Schutt ...A Strandes and Co
Purnea ..2127 William Zanzibar ..M M and Co
Rangoon Maru ..3316 Kamashita ..N Y Kaisha
Saaedi.....157 Bousfield .....Port Said..... Arab Strs Ld
Sarada.....3400 Alton .....M M & Co
Strathesarron ..2896 Hutchinson T M and Co
Strathlyon.....2846 Carr...W and A G and Co
Tannenfels...3411 Gordes ..W and A G and Co
Washington.....Hofmann ... Standard Oil Co

VESSELS IN DOCK. Aug. 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Begum	2242	Dooley.....			T M & Co
B Scharzfels ..3534		Stryker...	W & A G and Co		
C and Q Culna ..3963		Farquharson	Antwerp	20-8	M M and Co
C&R City of Sparta...3493		McNeil...	K N & Co		
D&E Thornbeck...2345		Foster	M M & Co		
F Chantala.....3103		McDiarmed	M M & Co		
J Courland 760		Goolam ..	Bo S N Co Ltd		
H Umzumbi...2138		Robertson ...	Dunkirk ..	12 8...	W & A G & Co
K Astoria 2743		Hogan ..	W and A G and Co		
M Nyanza.....2842		Moallister...	T M and Co		
N Ramsay 2750		Mullan ..	Port Said	12 8...	Gaill Bros
O Ischia 2481		Belsito ...	Genoa	8 8.....	R Line & Co
P Clan Sinclair...3291		Smith ...	Antwerp	S--	J Finlay & Co
Q Bahrein 1403		Grant.....	Busreh.....		Arab Strs Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sahara .....2364 Park.....J Finlay and Co
2 Castalia .....4087 Mitch-ll ...Liverpool... 6-8...W and A G and Co
3 Ismaila .....3331 Hodgson.....Java.....7-8 M M & Co
4 Hidalgo .....2760 Horbord...Hull ... 8-8... J F & Co
5 Saigun Maru . 3311 Yomaguchi...Kobe ... 10-8...N Y Kaisha
6 Kamakura Maru...3798 Hori...Kobe... 7-8 N Y Kaisha
7 Rinaldo.....2792 Chilton ...Basil...9-8 ..
Austria .....4870 Cosulich .....Kobe ..... A L S N Co
9 Quilca .. 4941 Cole.....M M & Co
10 and 11 China ...4160 Tocque.....P & O Co
12 and 13 Persia ..4184 Bradshaw...P and O Co
14 Lhasa..... 950 Penney ... ..M M & Co
15 Pentakota...2209 Stewart... Zanzibar.. 7-8 ... & Co
16 Putiala.....2900 Bamber...M M and Co

H W P D

Indravati.....513 Esmail ....Bo S N Co
Ponani .. ..552 Vallaji .....Bo S N Co
Kaveri.....553 Mohomed .....Bo S N Co

M W D D

Colobaria .....3447 Raddock.....Batavia..... 8-8...M M & Co

H W V D

Dwarka .....759 Moxon .....M M & Co
Off side Q
Badrie .....1613 Fisher ... ..Arab Strs Ld

The following vessels obtained portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Dwarka, Moxon, for Busreh, etc.
" Putiala, Bamber, for Persian Gulf.
" Kawachi Maru, Hori, for Kobe etc.

The steamer Orissa to arrive entered for loading yesterday for Liverpool etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Malda left Suez on the afternoon of August 5. The same Co's. steamer Colaba left London on the evening of August 5. The same Co's steamer Manora left Marseilles outward on the evening of August 2.

The Societa Nazionale DiServizi Marittimi Co's. steamer Capri, from Kobe, left Hongkong for Singapore and Bombay on the 5th instant. The Marittima Italiana Co's. steamer Port Said has left Genoa yesterday the 5th instant and she is due to arrive here at Bombay on or about the 21st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUG. 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—7 bales wool, Bombay Co ; 51 bales wool, D Koondanmal ; 200 cwts dill seed, Bauer and Krause ; 1 bale cottonfly, T Damjee.
City of Sparta—780 tons manganese ore, K Nixon and Co ; 300 tons manganese ore, S Syndicate ; 13,800 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—2 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 10,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.
Elysia s—10,400 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
City of Sparta s—500 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—22,000 cwts wheat, 3,960 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elysia s—215 casks goat skins, E N Stein.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—11 cwts ganja, N Bros and Co ; 1 bale woollen carpets, King King and Co ; 14 cwts heerabole, A H Mawjee and Co ; 9 cwts ivory, H Laljee and Co ; 4 bales woollen carpets, L and F Barrawalan.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—62 cwts cottonseed, G Bhimji
Rinaldo s—3,360 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Umzumbi s—1,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts castorseed, 4,000 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.
Astoria s—220 cwts cotton, Volkart Bros ; 5,005 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chantala s—220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Culna s—4,005 cwts castorseed, J. M. Bilimoria and Co.
Clan Sinclair s—200 tons manganese ore, S. Syndicate.

FOR HAMBURG.

Scharzfels s—55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1 bale cotton, S. H Amer and Co ; 545 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 350 bales cotton fly, J. C. Tadiwala; 400 cwts cow horns, Hollingshurst and Co; 241 cwts myrabollams, Kalliandass Bros; 150 cwts dairy products, A. C. Kohler; 40 cwts animal guts, Ad. Meyer; 100 bags cotton, W. Wolf and Sons, 55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Scharzfels s—220 bags cotton, Volkart Bros; 342 bags cotton, Ralli Bros.

PORT SAID (for orders).

Orissa s—65,800 cwts cotton seed, RalliBros

FOR KOBE.

Saigon s—400 bags cotton, Ralli Bros ; 200 bags cotton, Gosho Goshi Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—100 bales cotton twist, J.David; 50 bales cotton, T. Cloth, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 300 bales cotton twist, A. E. J. Abraham.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—1000 bags cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. "CALEDONIA" AUG. 8.

THE P. and O. Campany's s. s. "Caledonia," with the outward mails of the 25th ultimo left Aden at 4 P. M. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 A. M. to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Kent, Mrs, Infant and Mr
Lacey, Miss and Mr J
Blundell, Mrs M
Master, Dr J A
Onslow, Mr M R B
Deane, Miss E M
Cowley, Mr D
Duckworth, Mr E
Anderson, Lt L A
MacIntosh, Mr G H
Selby, Mrs and Infant
Bath, Mr H W E
Nott-Bower, Mr C C
Geary, Mr H V
West, Mr A and Mrs
Sayres, Mr A C
Willies, Mr H C
Symonds, Mrs and Infant
Wright, Mr E

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Irwin, Rev R
Bartram, Capt H B
Synge, Major M
Miller, Mr F D
Wood, Mr T P
Godwin, Mrs C A C
Melling, Mr M, Mrs and Infant
MaCloughlin, Capt K R
Vakeel, Mrs
Mehta, Miss
Vakeel, Mr F H
Brown, Mr G D
Rahman, Mr A S M
Reynolds, Mrs
Savagiri, Raja of
Alagapuri, Zemindar of
Joseph, Mr R
Seshachari, Mr
Oldfield, Mrs
Robinson, Mr S B
Lederer, Mr R A
McEnercy, Capt R T
McCully, Mr C C and Mrs
Warburton, Mr R

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Stewart, Capt C C
Ronaldson, Lt-Col R W H
Mandint, Col F R
Lumsden, Capt W

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Molesworth, Capt F C and Mrs.
Solater, Mr G

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Lane, Mr F N
Willis, Capt E S C
Betham, Mr G L
Anderson, Capt M G
Flint, Capt A L A

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES, AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thurs ...	7	m 2	34	27	10
		2	45 a	28	5
Fri	8	m 3	27	27	2
		3	28 a	27	3
Sat	9	m 4	27	26	4
		4	15 a	26	1
Sun	10	m 5	45	25	9
		5	11 a	24	11
Mon	11	m 7	16	25	7
		6	29 a	24	3
Tues	12	m 8	52	26	0
		7	59 a	23	10

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thurs ...	7	m 8	18	17	1
		8	57 a	16	0
Fri	8	m 9	9	18	6
		9	48 a	16	5
Sat	9	m 10	7	20	0
		10	47 a	16	11
Sun	10	m 11	30 a	21	2
		11	57 a	17	5
Mon	11	m 1	24 a	21	7
Tues.....	12	m 1	15	17	7
		2	58 a	21	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
7 (Thursday)	do 6h. 17m.	do 7h. 11m.
8 (Friday)	do 6h. 18m.	do 7h. 11m.
9 (Saturday)	do 6h. 19m.	do 7h. 11m.
10 (Sunday)	do 6h. 19m.	do 7h. 10m.
11 (Monday)	do 6h. 19m.	do 7h. 9m.
12 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 19m.	do 7h. 9m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, Aug. 9th, 9h. 33·0m. a.m. ; Full Moon, 17th, 1h. 57·0m. a.m.; Last quarter, July 5th, 5h. 47·8m. a.m. ; New Moon, Sept. 1st, 2h. 8·1m. a.m.

The third son of the German Emperor who is staying privately in London just now, called at Buckingham Palace in mail week to visit the Queen, and afterwards made calls upon some other members of the Royl Family.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HEARSEY—On the 30th July, at Bangalore, the wife of T. N. Hearsey, Forest Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BAKE—FLANAGAN—On the 30th July at St. Stephens Church, Ootacamund by the Rev. R. H. Welchman, M. A., assisted by the Rev. H. A. D. Moorhouse, Lieut. Samuel Robert Graham Bake, R.G.A., son of the late Colonel S. G. Bake, of Jetwel's Camelford, Cornwall, to Annie Eudora Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Mr. C. C. Flanagan, M.A., Inspector of Schools, and of Mrs. A. Flanagan, of Erna Doone.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p. m.
Bank of Bombay, Ordinary General Meeting 4 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30 (p.m.)
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim : Hopelessness of the heart is rest to the soul.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Panjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Gujerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of July 1913 was 528, of whom 429 were males and 99 females.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails consisting and superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Kamakura Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. instead of at 10 a.m., as previously notified.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel R. C. H. Barnard V. D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p. m., to-day.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday when Sir Sassoon J. David was called to the chair in the absence of the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Meheralli Chinoy. The Committee disposed of business of a formal nature and adjourned to Thursday next.

A RUNAWAY HORSE.—The horse attached to a shigram containing four or five men took fright near the Kennedy Bridge and bolted towards Nana's Chowkie, where it ran against a trough. The impact threw the driver down, but fortunately he escaped injury. Further mischief was prevented by Mr. Newit, Foreman of the Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade, who was standing near by, seizing the horse.

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.—A mill-hand named Rama Balu was knocked down on Tuesday night by motor car No. 2646 belonging to the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad and driven by Rama Santoo. It appears Rama and two others were going along Gowalia Tank Road when the motor car approached from behind. The driver sounded the horn and two of the men went to one side while the other went in the opposite direction and was knocked down by the mud-guard of the car. The driver immediately picked up the man and conveyed him to the Sir J. J. Hospital where it was found that the injuries were only slight.

DEPARTURES.

PER S. S. "CASTALIA," AUGUST 6

The Anchor Line s. s. "Castalia," will sail from No. 2 shed Victoria dock on the night of the 7th instant with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 6-30 p. m. sharp :—

TO PORTSAID.

Almeida Novaes, Mr

TO MARSEILLES.

Blakeney, Col W E A
Blakeney, Mrs

TO LONDON.

Budge, Capt H L
Clarke, Mrs E R
Coullie, Capt A G
Coullie, Mrs and child
Hay, Maj L T

TO LIVERPOOL.

Bakhle, Maj C R
Bakhle, Mrs, child and nurse
Bakhle, Master
Buckley, Mr F
Buckley, Mrs and infant
Corpron, Dr Alex
Corpron, Mrs and 2 children
Hearn, Maj G R

The half-yearly inspection of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, took place recently Lieut.-General Sir J. S. Ewart, Adjutant-General of the Forces, being the inspecting officer in the absence of Sir J. D. P. French. General Ewart said he was extremely pleased with what he had seen at the inspection. The report showed that there were sixty-eight cadets eligible for commission.

THE WEATHER.

ANOTHER STORM FORMING IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

The increase in the activity of the monsoon has continued, and a storm is forming over deltaic Bengal.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bihar, Orissa, the east of the United Provinces, Central India east, and on the West Coast; fairly general in Assam, Bengal and the Central Provinces and local in the east and north Punjab and Kashmir. A few falls also have occurred in the hills of the United Provinces and the Bombay Deccan.

The principal amounts are :—Mergui and Bassein, one inch; Kyaukpyu, two; Akyab, three; Thayatmyo, three-quarters; Cherrapunji, two; Chittagong, three; Calcutta, two; Burdwan, one; Behrampore, and Jalpaiguri, one and a half; Balasore, six; False Point, one; Sambalpore, two; Chaibassa, Ranchi and Hazaribagh, one and a half; Naya Dumka, two; Allahabad and Lucknow, four; Bahraich, two; Sialkot, Simla and Guimarg, a half; Nowgong, Sutna and Khandwa, three-quarters and Raipur two.

Forecast :—Increase in rainfall in Northern India chiefly in the east.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 6.

After a prolonged break Lucknow to-day received over four inches of rain. Crops will be greatly benefitted.

RAINFALL STATISTICS IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	St G' Hos. In. cts
Previously registered	72·07	69·23	70·04
Wednesday, 6th August	0·23	0·11	0·10
Total.....	72·39	69·34	70·14

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

CASTLE-ROCK.

Castle-Rock between Ratnagiri and Mormugoa of the Meteorological Report for Western India.

Temperature. Max.	Min.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours. In. Ct.	From 1st June to date. In. Ct.
71	69	1·90	154·61

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m August 6.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total Corpdg. to date.	Corpdg. Total. 1911	1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts
Cumballa Hill.	0·08	57·8	33·81	29·34

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 5th August	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. cts.
0 11	70 19

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the last 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the last 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Roshire 5th ...	88·8	83·0	...	...
Jask ...	92·8	84·3	...	...
Muskat 5th ...	90·3	80·1	...	...
Multan ...	98·3	82·5	...	5·70
Rawalpindi ...	88·1	76·2	0·15	9·30
Lahore ...	90·3	80·5	...	14·37
Sirsa ...	84·5	75·9	0·25	22·93
Ambala ...	91·5	78·8	...	12·38
Delhi ...	89·0	78·5	...	5·83
Agra ...	88·3	79·1	...	7·67
Mainpuri ...	91·1	77·5	...	6·48
Jhansi ...	95·1	74·5	0·68	9·24
Cawnpore ...	93·6	73·5	4·21	15·71
Allahabad ...	103·1	82·8	...	1·46
Jacobabad ...	86·5	80·0	...	10·52
Karachi ...	90·6	78·7	...	7·59
Ajmer ...	87·2	76·1	...	11·42
Jaipur ...	83·6	76·6	...	8·56
Kotah ...	84·5	77·0	0·03	23·54
Bhuj ...	86·3	79·7	...	13·35
Dwarka ...	82·1	78·3	0·01	23·68
Verawal ...	89·4	72·8	...	12·31
Rajkot ...	90·5	76·8	...	29·10
Bhavnagar Para.	84·9	78·6	0·01	29·29
Surat ...	84·6	79·7	0·02	24·95
Ahmedabad ...	87·8	75·4	0·03	22·28
Deesa ...	84·9	71·5	0·03	16·34
Neemuch ...	75·6	69·1	0·03	30·81
Indore ...	83·8	?	0·25	24·04
Jubbulpore ...	82·5	72·6	0·41	18·10
Saugor ...	84·6	71·4	...	29·13
Hoshangabad ...	81·2	73·6	0·68	39·76
Khandwa ...	84·7	71·5	0·51	19·12
Akola ...	84·3	71·8	0·02	26·69
Amraoti ...	83·1	73·3	...	30·83
Nagpur ...	81·0	70·8	0·03	20·63
Ohanda ...	89·8	73·6	...	9·69
Raipur ...	87·2	71·8	0·01	8·55
BOMBAY ...	84·1	76·6	0·24	60·05
Ratnagiri ...	85·4	76·4	0·13	5·07
Mormugao ...	85·5	76·2	0·12	70·34
Karwar ...	82·7	76·9	0·56	72·86
Malegaon ...	85·4	73·1	...	10·61
Ahmednagar ...	83·1	70·0	...	16·65
Poona ...	81·0	70·8	0·03	20·63
Sholapur ...	89·8	73·6	...	9·69
Bijapur ...	87·2	71·8	0·01	8·55
Belgaum ...	74·3	69·5	0·68	25·51
Aurangabad ...	83·9	59·0	0·01	15·30
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	86·9	73·7	...	27·94
Hyderabad ...	86·3	72·7	0·03	18·76
Mangalore ...	86·4	76·3	0·12	68·13
Calicut ...	84·8	76·6	0·02	60·07
Cochin ...	84·7	73·2	0·25	60·37
Colombo ...	85·0	78·0	...	12·01
Masulipatam ...	93·3	78·2	0·01	5·91
Bellary ...	93·0	76·3	...	3·07
Cuddapah ...	97·5	77·0	...	4·13
Madras ...	101·0	82·0	...	3·39
Bangalore ...	80·3	63·8	...	8·17
Coimbatore ...	88·9	73·3	...	2·74
Trichinopoly ...	98·1	73·3	...	1·28
Negapatam ...	98·2	78·7	...	1·15

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 6th August, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the submontane districts ; Lahore has had 0·18" and Ambala 0·25". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual at Lahore. Temperature has fallen and is in defect during the day except at Delhi and Multan.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore records 0·68" of rain and Allahabad 4·21". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess but minimum temperature is in defect at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Jubbulpore has had 0.25", Saugor 0.41", Khandwa 0.68", Akola 0.61", Chanda 0.23" and Raipur 1.80" Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.21", Ratnagiri 0.13", Mormugao 0.12", and Karwar 0.56". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan; Belgaum has had 0.66". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has ceased or been insignificant in Rajputana, West Central India and Hyderabad, and been light in the Punjab where it is now confined to the submontane districts, and on the west coast of the Peninsula. In the United Provinces Cawnpore reports moderate rainfall, but Allahabad a heavy fall of 4·21". Nearly general rain has again fallen in the Central Provinces.

Fairly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the central and the south United Provinces and some showers in the Punjab and the Bombay Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 6th August, 1913, was 29·925 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 7th August, 1913.

646. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

647. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

648. Machine Gun.—The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade every Wednesdays at 7 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

649. Recruits Parade.— All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Fridays at 6-30 p.m.

650. Musketry.—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoot on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders.

August 10th Sunday, August 16th Saturday (holiday), August 24th Sunday, August 31st Sunday, September 3rd Wednesday (holiday).

II. There will be a practice shoot at Colaba for "B" Company on Saturday the 9th instant, commencing at 4 p.m.

651. Lectures.—The Adjutant will give a lecture on Wednesday the 13th Inst. at 7 p.m. at Head Quarters.

(Sd.) K. M. KEMP, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Garrison Inter-Company Cricket competition, 1913.

The following is the draw for the 1st Round :—

"F" Company, Bombay Vol Rifles—A Bye.
79 Company R. G. A. V. "G" Company Bombay V-l Rifles.
"E" Company Bombay Vol. Rifles V. "D" Company, bombay Vol. Rifles.

First Round to be completed by the 11th August, 1913.

Winners are responsible for notifying results to Captain James, Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles, to whom applications for the use of the Marine Lines Maidan should be made as early as possible.

Second Round to be played off by the 25th August 1913.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 6th August, 1913.

173. Educational Lectures. The following is published for information :—

The first Lecture in first Aid will be delivered at Head-Quarters on Thursday 7th August 1913, commencing at 9-30 p. m. sharp.

Reference the above the complete course consists of about five lectures, candidates must attend each lecture or they will not be allowed to sit for Examination for Certificates.

The lectures will be delivered Fortnightly on Thursday's.

(Sd). A. D. CURTIS, Lieut. R.G.A.
Offg. Adjt. B. V. A.

The Sydney smallpox epidemic has extended to the majority of the suburbs and to four country centres, and the number of new cases has increased.

ICILMA HAIR POWDER

NEW DRY SHAMPOO.

Many ladies cannot wet the hair at all; everyone finds it inconvenient at times. Hence the success of *Icilma Hair Powder*. Merely powder lightly over the hair and brush out thoroughly. Cleanses, freshens and brightens the hair. No wetting — no trouble — no danger.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA Co., Ltd., LONDON, ENGLAND.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Attempts are being made by the Cochin Durbar to induce the Cochin Municipality, through the British Government, to participate in the Ernakulum water-supply scheme. But the Durbar will probably be told that there is an order from the Madras Government, issued a few years ago, against any such understanding being come to between the Durbar and the Cochin Municipality in British territory.

Aug. 3 was the date for the inaugural rally of the Boy Scouts, and the formation of the Hyderabad Boy Scouts Association. The function was held in theBrigade School, Secunderabad, when 200 Boy Scouts mustered, 100 of whom were sworn in with the regulation ceremony. The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Pinhey, C. S. I., who presided, was escorted to the ground by twenty Boy Scout cyclists, and was received by a Guard of Honour.

The final estimates of the Mysore Hassan Railway have been submitted to, and are pending consideration by, the Government. They provide for an expenditure of Rs. 48 lakhs, and this sum includes the cost of three main bridges. The distance between the two places will be 75 miles. It is expected that when the work is completed, it will be a highly productive one, as it taps the rich and fertile Cauvery and Hemavati Valleys, as also the coffee and timber areas of Mysore and Coorg. Construction work will be put in hand before long.

One of the residents in the Grand Hotel, Calcutta, had rather an amusing experience the other night. He had been out playing bridge, says the "Englishman" and when he returned to the hotel, he handed the fare to the hackney carriage driver. The latter had to return a four anna-piece. As is customary with Calcutta jehus, he fumbled in his pockets for a while and produced a coin. No sooner had he given the coin,than he whipped up as if the Furies were after him. His fare naturally was surprised at what looked like a precipitate flight of the driver. He looked at the coin and found it was a Kruger six-penny piece. Then it dawned upon him that the driver had made himself "non est" because he thought he was palming off a bad coin on his fare. As a coin-collector, however, the fare knew that the Kruger six-penny piece was worth eight annas!

A Cochin correspondent writes :—As the investigations for the improvement of the Cochin Harbour, progress, the prospect of its being an accomplished fact in the near future increases. It has been decided to put down a few more borings on the bar in addition to the six that have already been made. The chief object of these is to see whether there is any rock bed at the bar. So far no such thing has been discovered, but the authorities wish to be sure of this fact before they begin to dredge the bar. For this purpose a dredger is expected in October next from Tuticorin. What is at present required is a channel of 22 ft. depth across the bar for the passage of steamers of light tonnage into the inner Harbour. A Committee is to be formed shortly of two Europeans, two Indians and two officials as members to manage the collection of landing and shipping dues which will be levied at this port to meet the expenses, in part, for the improvement of the Harbour.

A Trichnopoly correspondentwrites :—A serious accident has occuriel to Mr. C. DuPre Thornton, the District Officer, He and Mrs. Thornton had come in from Elamanur to have a look at thier new bungalow, recently erected by the P. W. D., on the race course. On this date, an annual jutka race meeting takes place round the race course, the Mahomedans being the principal competitors. From an onlooker's point of view, the race seems to be a case of the survival of the fittest, as the poor animals are whipped and forced to run round and round the course until they eventually drop, or very nearly so. During this yearly meetingsome accident invariably occurs principally amongst the competitors. Mr. and Mrs. Thornton met several of these reckless jutka drivers while driving out ; their pony took fright burst the harnes and capsized the trap. The occupants were both thrown out, Mrs. Thornton fortunately escaping with a few minor injuries, but Mr. Throntonwas picked up in a practically unconscious state. It was found that broken his thigh and shoulder. The bones have been set, and the patient is progressing favourably.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) „ 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... „ 36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES :—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore,

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, Aug. 5. Bombay, Aug. 6

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	73 3-8		unchgd
2½ do. Rentes	88	1 1-4	
2½ do. Sterling Loan	83 3-4		unchgd
do. do. Gov. Securities	64 1-4		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 5-16		1-16
do. 2 months' hence	27 1-2		1-16
Bar Silver in New York	59 1-4		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·24½ 1-2		unchgd
do. at Berlin	20·43		1-2
do. do. New York	4·86 1-2		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1-2		since
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight	4		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 5-16		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1-2		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	3		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	3		unchgd

Bar Gold ..77·9 unchg'd.
Exchange on India 30 days sight (bank buying rate) 1s. 3 27-32d.
Closing tone of silver—Quiet.
Amount paid into the Bank of England £24,75,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier. Moderate business.
Futures	...Quiet.
Manchester	Quiet with a limited enquiry
Total Sales	... 8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500
Imports	... 5,000
Mid-Americans	... 6·45—11
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 9 30—05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·07 —16	6·00 —14	6 95 —15
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·90 —14	5·90 —14	5 91 —14
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
5·92 —14	5·94 —14	5·95 —14	5·97 —15

New York 11 a.m., July 11·50 Oct. 11·03.
New York official noon call Aug. 11.55 Oct. 11·03.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Aug. 11·40, Oct; 11 10.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	4,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year	2,100
" Exports to Great Britain	2,000
" Exports to Continent	5,000
" Spot Cotton	200 unchgd
Futures—Month of Aug.	11·54—5
Futures—Month of Oct.	10·99—11

Declined owing to Southern selling of futures in the local market and to bearish private crop reports.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 12 unchgd.
Futures month of Aug.	... 11·40—12
Futures month of Oct.	... 11·05—13
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Quiet.

Liverpool, Aug. 5.

Bom Dhooties and Shirtings	—Quiet—
Bom Cloths	Steady—Prices firm.
Weft American "54"	... 11 1-2
Weft Egyptian "60"	... 13 1-8
Bom—Yarn—Market	... Quiet.
Weft Egyptian "32"	... 12 1-4
Twist "32" W T O	... 9 7 8
Twist "32" B	... 10 3-8
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch	... 12 6
Twist "36" W T C	... 10 1-8
Twist "36" B	... 10 5-8
Twist "42"	... 12 1-4
Twist American "60"	... 16 1-4
Twist Egyptian "60"	... 17 3-8
Twist Egyptian "80"	... 21 1-2
Grey shirtings 39 in. by 37 1-2	
32 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heating	7 9
" 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13 lbs	... 8 5
White Nainsooks 23 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Gauge	... 3 1
" Mull 38 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends	... 2 2 3-4
White Shirtings 32-36 in. by 42 yds Lipmans No. 1500	... 12 5 1-2 Ex-Warehouse.
40s Runner Mill Twist	... 10 3-4
Geo Mayall's Yarn	... 10 5 8

F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—

Liverpool	...5 21-32
Buyers or Sellers	...Sellers.
Months	...August-Sept
Water Twist American	30s. 10 pence.
" "	40s. 11 3-8
Mule " "	40s. 10 3 4
" " "	50s. 12 5-8
" " "	60s. 14 5-8
" " Egyptian	40s. 16 1-2
" " "	50s. 17
" " "	60s. 18

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	... d 5
F. G. Bengal M. G.	... d 5 2-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	... d 5 4-16
Good Bhownagger	... d 5 8-16
F. G. Bhownagger	... d 5 10-16
Fine Bhownagger	... d 5 12-16
Fine M. G. Bhownagger	... d 5 12-16
Good Oomras M. G.	... d 5 9-16
F. G. Oomras M. G.	... d 5 11-16
Fine Oomras M. G.	... d 5 13-16
Good M. G. Oomras	... d 5 9-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	... d 5 13-16
Good Broach	... d 5 13-16
F. G. Broach	... d 5 29-32
Fine Broach	... d 6 1-16
Good Khandeish	... d 5 7 16
F. G. Khandeish	... d 5 9-16

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	Nominal.
Do. Months—	do.
Do. Name of Ports	do.
Wheat White Karachi	...37 2 4+1-3
Do. Months	...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports	—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi	Nominal.
Do. Month—	do.
Do. Name of Ports—	do.
Tone—Quiet but Steady.	
Wheat Afloat for U. K.	...2,50,000

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p. c. ex-ship	...53 1-2—1-4
Do. Months—	...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports	—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs 85 p. c. ex-ship	...54 1-8—3 8
Do. Months—	...Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports	—Dunkirk—Buyers.
Brown Cawnpore	...49 1-4—1 4
Do. Months—	...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Port	—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but Steady.	
LINSEED—	
Bombay. per 416lbs ex-ship	...50—1-4
Do. Months—	...Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports	—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.	
Linseed Calcutta	...47 9, unchgd.
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept. London—Sellers—Quiet	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...46 3-4—1-4
Do Months—	...Aug.-Sept.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nominal.	
COTTONSEED—	
Bombay Cottonseed Market	£1-7-3 +0 0 9
Aug.-Sept.—Hull—Sellers—Firm.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee	...9 1-2 unchgd.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	... 3 6 1-2+1 1-4 1. Aug.-Sept.—Value—Easier.

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B	... £37 7-3d.
Copper Braziers	... £ 82
Yellow Metal	... 7 1-16d.

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—13s. 6d.—Value.

ARRIVALS:—

"Guinness" "Royal Prince" "Tricarnel," "Nippon" and "Scawarzenfels".

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags)	...12 9+1 1 21
Do. Months of Shipments	Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Firm—Very little business.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	...11 8 1-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments	Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Practically nothing doing.	
German Beet-root 50 p.c.	...9 2 3-4 +2 1-2d.
Months of Shipments	...Aug.—Sellers. 9 4 1-4+1d. Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened firm. Closed quiet.	
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India	... 13 6 unchgd.
Months of Shipments	...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady.	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta	... .
Month of Shipments	... .
C and F Bombay	...11 3 unchg'd.
Months of Saipments	...Aug.Sept.—Value.
Tone—Quiet.	

Java Sugar—Inactive—Unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.) [Aug. 6th, 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
1 Bundle Sovrs	Rs. 12,000	Basrah	Comptoir National
2 Boxes Rupees	15,720	Hongkong	Eastern Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 4th Aug. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	65	75,475
B. B. and C. I. Ry	44	52,765

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Bom. rate since 3rd July	3 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 17th July	3 "
Bank of Mad. " " 8th July	5 "

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady and unchanged. There is still very little business doing either way.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-15d. Sept.
Do. do Francs	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...145 1-2
Shanghai "	...193 3-4
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 96 3-8 for cash and 96 1-4 for the settlement and has remained steady during the day with a small business doing.

We quote:—

Cash	... 96 6 0
Settlement	... 96 4 0

BULLION.—

Yesterday the London market for bar silver was 1-16 lower, both for ready and forward at 27 5-16 and 27 1-2 respectively. New York was 1-8 down at 59 1-4. Locally the market has been quiet but steady opening at 69 5-8 for the settlement and closing at the same rate.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24	1 0
Australian Gold	... "	24	0 0
Sovereigns Gold	... "	16	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	... "	69	10 0
1st Settlement	... "	69	10 0
2nd Settlement	... "	69	8 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	... "	73	0 0
1st Settlement	... "	79	0 0
2nd Settlement	... "	78	14 0

COTTON

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here:—

WELD AND CO:—"Liverpool undertone poor owing to weakness of American market and further rains in Texas. Market closed quiet. General heavy selling on account of crop accounts good everywhere."

GRUNING AND CO:—"Market declined in sympathy with New York, disappointed bulls selling out. Prevailing opinion is that the market for the present will be governed by crop accounts."

PRIVATE:—"Crop reports much better than those current this time last season. Picking progressing favourably in South Texas. Wall Street selling."

CHARLES STEWART:—"We think it safe to sell at present prices though the market may go temporarily higher."

A further moderate decline is advised in the American markets, and Liverpool closed weak with a drop of 13 to 16 points. Crop reports from America are good, and some heavy selling has taken place. Since Friday last the decline in October futures in New York amounts to 35 points, and the tendency at present seems to be towards a further decline. The local market opened easier with new crop rates Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 lower than yesterday's close. There has again been some enquiry by local speculators for "suttas," and prices close rather steadier as under, but the market is inclined to be irregular. In other descriptions there is very little business passing and prices are nominal. Ready cotton continues quiet with only a very moderate demand at lower rates.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach	... 274	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat	... 275	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	... 272	"
" " Yeotmal	... 269	"
" " Dhamangaon	... 266	"
" " Khamgaon Akola	261	"
" " Amraoti	... 263	"
" " Khandeish	... 244	"
F. G. " Khandesh	... 234	"
Fine " Bengal	... 234-5	"
F. G. Bengal	... 223	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	... Dull.
Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Total Imports	... 12,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·04 —03	5·93 —02	5·93 —02
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·88 —02	5·88 —02	5 89 —02
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr. May
5 91 —02	5·92 —02	5 93 —02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is quiet but steady. We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 8 3 0 B.T.
September	" 9 0 3 R.T.
May 1914	" 9 10 3 R.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is quiet. We quote:—

Brown Delhi May	Rs. 8 9 6 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore	" 8 0 0
Yellow Cawnpore	" 8 14 0
Yellow Gujarat	" 8 15 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Bold White 85p.c.	57 0 0 Dec.-Jan.
Black Kutai	Rs. 48 0 0 Jan.-Feb.

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs. 12 2 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs. 35 8 0

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

New Crop Bold	Rs. 47 8 0 Jan.-Feb.

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Aug.-September	... Rs. 8 4 0 R.T.
Ready	... Rs. 7 14 0 B.T.

WHEAT:—

The market is quiet. We quote:—

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready	Rs. 5 2 6 R.T.
White Delhi Sept.	" 5 7 6 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914	" 5 9 3 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	... 1,667 1-2
Bank of India	... 67 1-2
Eastern Bank	... 86
Indian Specie	... 64

MILLS.

Crescent	... 150
David	... 587 1-2
Fazulbhai	... 647 1-2
Kohinoor	... 812-8
Manockji Petit	... 3160
New Great Eastern	... 247 1-2
Standard	... 1465

PRESSES.

New Mofussil	... 882 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord.	... 191 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre.	... 178
Bombay S N Ordy	... 240
Colaba Land and Mill	... 1517 1-2
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	... 22 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	... 602 1-2c.d.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	...	1,972 bales.
Wheat	...	22,413 cwts.
Linseed	...	32,140 "
Rapeseed	...	4,100 "
Gingellyseed	...	772 "
Poppyseed	...	643 "
Groundnuts	...	1,634 "
Castorseed	...	2,745 "
Rice	...	4,779 "
Myrabolams	...	440 "
Cottonseed	...	9,238 "
Mowrasced	...	7,030 "
Gram	...	1,979 "
Joowar	...	2,794 "
Maize	...	Nil "
Barley	...	1,741 "

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, August 5.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports	5,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain	... 2,000 do
Exports to Continent	.....
Spot Cotton at New York	... 11·80—20
Future Cotton at New York August	... 11·41—14
Future Cotton at New York October	... 10·99—11
Spot closing tone	... Quiet.
Futures closing tone	... do.

General Tone Market opened:—Lower and declined owing to favorable weather reports and longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS, August.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans—August	...11 7-8—1-8
Future Cotton at New Orleans	...11·40—12
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October	...11 05—13
Future closing tone.—	...Quiet.

LIVERPOOL, August 5.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Quiet and closed Quiet.

The Liverpool market closed for futures—Quite but steady.

The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. Quiet but steady.

Total Day's Sales	...	8,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export	...	500 "
Total Sales of Surats	...	.....
Total Day's Imports	...	5,000
Cocconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F.	... ...	5
Cocconada Ginned—London C. I. F.	...	5 1-32
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown	...	9·30—5
Good Bhownuggar	...	5 9-16d.
Good Bengal	...	5 2-32d.
F. G. Bengal	...	5 6-32d.
Fine Bengal	...	5 10-32d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn.	...	5d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F.	...	...5 21-32d.—11
Geo, Mayalls Yarns	...	10 3-4
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills)		10 3-4
Weft 54 American	...	11 3-4
Weft 80 Egyptian	...	18 1-4
Weft 32's	...	14
Twist 36	...	10 1-16
Twist 42	...	11 1-4
Twist American 60	...	16 1-2
Twist Egyptian 60	...	17 3-4
Twist Egyptian 80	...	21
Tone of Fine Yarns—	...	Quiet.
Tone of Coarse Yarns—		do.
General Tone of Yarn Market—		do.
Mid American at Liverpool	...	6·46—11

Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Aug.-Sept.	... 6 07
Sept.-Oct.	... 6·06
Oct.-Nov.	... 5·95
Nov.-Dec.	... 5·90
Dec.-Jan.	... 5·91
Jan.-Feb.	... 5·93
Feb.-Mar.	... 5·94
Mar.-Apl.	... 5·95
April-May	... 5·97

MANCHESTER, August 5.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Quiet and little business passing—Fair enquiry for Prints and Fancies.

LONDON, August 5.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)	...Aug.-Sept.—Ldn 47 9 Sellers
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs)	.....Aug.-Sept—Dunkirk ... 50 3 "
Do. La Plata	...Aug.-Sept—Antwerp ... 46 6 "
Do. Tone of Market at close	...Quiet with little doing.
Do. Tendency of the Market—	do.
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes	.. Aug.— £26 7 6
do ...	Oct.-Nov.— £25-10-0
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady.
Do. total afloat for U. K.	... ..
Do. River Plate exports	... 1,00,000 qrs
Poppyseed Canal	...Aug.-Sept, —Hamburg... 67 6 Sellers.
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady.
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal	Aug.-Sept.—Dunkirk 49 6 "
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship	Aug.-Sept.—Dunkirk ... 53 9 "
Do. Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship	Aug.-Sept.—Dunkirk ... 54 3 "
Do. Feroszpore usual bold	... ...
Do. Jamba Red—	... ...
Do. Tone of Market at close.	—Steady.
Cotton Seed. Bombay parcels.	Aug.-Sept.—Hull... £7-0-6
Cotton Tone of Market at Close	—Quiet.

LONDON, August 5.

WHEAT.

Wheat, Choice white Karachi	Sellers.
Aug.-Sept.—London	... 37 9 "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 422 lbs.)	...Aug.-Sept.—London... 37 6 "
Do. Club No. 2	Aug.-Sept.—London ... 37 9 "
Do. Choice white Delhi	... Nominal.
Do. Tone of Market at Close	Quiet.
Do. South Australian	... July— 37
Do. Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs.	No sellers.
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close	... Quiet.
Do. Red Graded American per central Liverpool	October—7 2 1-8

LONDON, August 5.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F.O.B. Hamburg Sept.	... 9 2 3-4 " Sellers.
German Beetroot. 88 per cent. F.O.B. H'burg. Oct-Dec	9 6 3-4 "
" Closing Tone of Market.	Firm.
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags) Aug...	.....
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Oct.-Dec.—	12 9 "
German Closing Tone Market—	Firm.
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F Calcutta July-Aug.	.....
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F. Calcutta Oct-Dec...	11 9 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.	Quiet.
Mauritius Crystals C. and F. Calcutta	...Aug.-sept.— 11 4 1-2— Value.
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	Quiet.
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)—	...Sept.-Oct. 13 4 1-2 "
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)—	May-June... .....
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	Steady.
Special Feature—General Report of Market	... .

LONDON, August 5.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta	Aug.-Dec10 7 1-2 " Value.
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta	Jan.-Mar10 10 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi	Aug.-Dec ...10 9 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi	Jan.-Mch...11 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta	Aug.-Dec...11 6 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta	Jan.-Mch...11 10 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi	Aug.-Dec...11 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi	Jan.-Mch ..12 "
Closing Tone of Market	... Firm.
Special Feature	Bat little doing.

LONDON, August 5

METALS.

Copper, Standard G M B	...£67 17 6
" Best English Selected	...£70 0 0
" Brasiers	...£82 0 0
" Tone of Market	... Firm.
Hard Spelter	...£18 10 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...£190 0 0
Yellow Metal	... 6 7-8d.
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool	... 10 12 6
Belgium Iron Bar No 2	... 4 15 0
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20, 112 Sheets in box C I F L'pool	... 0 14 3
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland	... 2 14 10
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	... 2 17 6
Pig Iron Gartsherrie	... 3 16 6
Lead Pig English	... 21 5 0
Tone of Steel Market	... Steady.
Silver, Spot	... 27 5-16
" 2 months hence	... 27 1-2
" Tone of Market—	...Quiet with little doing.
" Special Feature	... .

LONDON, August 5.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	... 27 5-16
Silver 2 Months	... 27 1-2
Silver Closing Tone of Market	—Quiet
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market	...Quiet with little doing.
Rentes 3 p. c. ex. div.	...£ 86 3-4
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. ex div.	...£ 73 3-8
Indian Stock 3 p. c.	...£ 83 3-4
Sterling loan	...£
Govt. Securities 3 p. c.	...£ 76 1-2
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c.	...£ 64 1-4
Bar Gold per oz.	... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	... ... Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market	... ... Quiet.
Bank of England Rate of Discount	... ... 4 1-2 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	... 1 3 27-32
London at Paris Fcs.	... 25·25
Berlin cheques on London Mks	... ... 20·46
New york (Demand Bills) dls	... ... 4 86 1-2
Interest day to day loans	3
Do. 7 days Market loans	... 3
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight	... 3 7-8
Do. Bank Bills 6 months Sight	... 4 5-16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1-2
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5

LIVERPOOL August 5.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Tone of Market	... Quiet.
Cotton Daly Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	G.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Aug.-Sept.	5·07	6·05
Sept.-Oct.	5·06	6·04
Oct.-Nov.	5·95	5·93
Nov.-Dec.	5 90	5·88
Dec-Jan.	5·91	5·89
Jan.-Feb.	5·93	5·91
Feb.-Mar.	5·94	5·92
Mar.-Apl	5·95	5·94
April-May	5·97	5·95

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

AMERICAN COTTON.

Messrs. Tata and Sons' Liverpool friends write:—

After writing our last letter, prices gradually advanced about 10 points. Before closing on Thursday, however, for the King's visit the market became easier, and subsequently the greater part of the advance was lost.

As stated last week, we cannot at present see any reason for an immediate advance in cotton, for there seems to be no indication whatever of awakening interest.

The political horizon shews no sign of clearing. New developments are reported daily from the Balkans, and although we maintain our confidence in the ability of the Powers to limit the area of war, we are afraid we may witness a protracted struggle entailing great loss of life and commercial stagnation in those countries, and diminishing the power of recovery when hostilities have finally ceased.

We had a conversation last week with a leading banker here regarding the financial situation, and he told us that he takes a serious view of the hoarding of capital which has been going on throughout the Continent since the war began, with its crippling effect on trade resources. He went so far as to say that he hardly looked for any relief from the financial stringency during this year.

With regard to Lancashire the Board of Trades' figures for June shewed a falling off in yarn exports, although the increase in manufactures more than made up for this deficiency, and the market seems now to have entered a period of quiet. Reports from Manchester say that there is not sufficient business to keep all producers satisfactorily booked, and we hear it stated that spinners' margins are decreasing. We may, of course, later on, have a quickening of activity, especially if the Indian Monsoon should continue favourable, and China should justify the hopes which are entertained of increased business under settled Government. In any case, the present lull is considered natural, in view of the stoppage of Lancashire mills for the holidays, and of the tendency among buyers at this time of the year not to enter into large commitments until something more definite is known regarding prospects of supply.

The Continent is feeling the prevailing adverse influences more severely than we, as would appear from the face, with regard to cotton in particular, that Continental spinners have so far taken, out of this crop, more than a million bales less than last year.

With regard to the new crop, a Waco, Tex, firm, writing on 30th ult. says:—"While the plant is slightly undersized, fields are unusually clean and well cultivated. The plant has a good tap root and is of a healthy green colour just beginning to bloom, and in some fields small bolls are formed. There have been no complaints of insects thus far."

We received yesterday an advance summary of the New Orleans Times' democrat report as follows:—"Distinct improvement general. Weather has been ideal. Much damage by weevil Mississippi. Crop still little late."

We have seen estimates, by serious people, as low as 13 1-2 million. Others equally reliable, speak of 15 millions as likely. In any case, we think it is far too early to attempt to estimate the crop.

A new York correspondent, referring to the stamp duty of dols. 50 per 100 bales proposed by the United States' Government, writes that he considers this to be the complement of a kind of valorization scheme which is being promoted in the South, and he sends us an advertisement issued by the Southern States' Cotoon Corporation, of Dallas, Tex., in all Southern papers, announcing to farmers a plan to ensure a price of 15 cents per lb. for their cotton.

The project, if carried out, would, of course, tend to maintain a high price for cottoa, but in view of the present excellent weather reports, the adverse influence of politics and finance, and the anti-future legislation in America, to which we have just referred we do not see any ground for an advance in prices. In fact, were we to speak our mind fully, we should say that prices ought to decline to a lower level in order to bring in spinners as large buyers, and we should boldly advise the selling of futures, to hedge stocks. We wish to be cautious, however, for the crop has still to pass through some fifteen days of its most critical period. If drought were to set in now, it would not be so serious as if the whole of July had been dry, but it would, of course, have some effect on the growth. If it were not for this, we should boldly advise selling.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Price fluctuations have been mainly influenced by American cotton.

Business in spot cotton has been moderate in volume, and the tone of the yarn market also continues quiet. Spinners, however, are not complaining, as their present engagements are large, ensuring general activity, and enabling yarn quotations to be well maintained.

New crop reports continue good. In spite of the low Nile the water supply is described as sufficient, and warm weather has enabled some of the previous backwardness to be made up. The condition of the crop at the end of June given by the official monthly bulletin as 103 in lower Egypt and 107 in upper Egypt (100 indicates the average for the past 10 years). Our Alexandria friends cabled yesterday:—

"Reappearance of worms. Expect recovery in prices." In view of the care, however, which the Government is devoting to the destruction of insect pests, we shall wait for confirmation of actual damage before modifying our opinion in any way.

For the present we do not see any prospect of an advance; we believe here also in a decline.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	365
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 "	1667½
Bank of India	100	50	6 "	67½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 "	171½
Bank of Madras	500	500	12 "	1460
Bank of Rangoon	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld	50	10	5 "	13
Punjab National Bank	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank	100	50	7	64
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	14
Central Bank of India	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank	£10	£ 4	4 "	86
Mercantile Bank (a)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	£125	£1.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India	25	12½	12½ "	615

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	140
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	240
New East India	1000	1000	75	830
New Mofussil Co	400	400	60 84	882½
New Berar	500	500	40	552½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

COUNTY CRICKET.

BANK HOLIDAY FIXTURE AT BIRMINGHAM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Warwickshire beat Worcestershire by seven wickets at Birmingham.

BOMBAY MUD SPORTS.

OPENING MEETING HELD AT LAST.

After three postponements the first Mud Sports of the Bombay Gymkhana came off on Wednesday. Just before them there was a heavy shower which made the ground rather slippery, but there were no casualties

The following were the events:—

1. Tent Pegging. (Ponies). Double Pegs. Marks for style and pace.

Webster, Tod and Savile all rode at a good speed and with excellent judgment, the former particularly taking his pegs in good style. Result:—

Webster 1
Savile 2

2. Trotting Race. (Ladies). Competitors' whose horses break into a canter must turn their mounts round before continuing to trot.

There were five competitors in this event. Most of them broke and turned. Mrs. Sandford came in first, Mrs. W. H. Hughes finishing second. The time was not near the trotting record.

3. Individual Jumping. (Horses). Any horse refusing any jump twice must leave the course.

Webster went round first, his horse jumping very fairly. Kennedy failed at the second jump. Allum had trouble with the second jump, his mount being very fresh but got round taking the double very well and tying with Webster on the first round.

At the second attempt Webster took rail and Allum went round in better style. Allum then went round twice and tying with Webster for second with 32 points, Allum having 35.

Webster's mount seemed the most comfortable.

4. Musical Chairs.—Chairs, in number one less than the competitors are placed in a circle with the band in the centre. On the band stopping, competitors, must dismount and holding their mounts must sit in the chairs. Competitors may only ride round the circle right handed.

This event was most amusing. Stranger and Brownrigg were the last two left in and at the first attempt tied, each getting a half chair. At the next attempt Stranger won by a short head, Brownigg also getting a seat but not the right one.

5. Crawford Market takes.—(ladies' nomination). Men carrying baskets and order lists will ride the course including the fence, and after handing their horses to syces, will deliver baskets to partners. They will retain order lists and call out their orders to partners. The ladies will carry out their orders and return the loaded baskets to partners who will return over the fence and course. The first home with basket correctly filled, to win.

The men had a good race round, Kennedy reaching his partner first. Brownrigg partnered by Mrs. Hogg however came in first. One plantain and two bananas figured on the market lists and disconcerted some of the ladies.

6. Scurry.

The scurry brought forth a good entry Stranger came in first by a length and a half and Novis second with Brownrigg a near third.

Owing to the rain the entries were not very good.

GYMKHANA TENNIS.

PLAY IN POONA TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 6.

In the semifinals of the Gentlemen's Singles in the Poona Gymkhana Tennis Tournament on Tuesday, Wynne,—1-2 15, defeated Hutchinson easily, 6-2, 6-4.

Butler and Arthur are the other runners up for the semi-finals, and have yet to decide the issue.

In the Gentlemen's Doubles to-day, Arthur and Clayton beat Moloney and Donovan, 7-5, 6 3.

In the Gentlemen's Singles, after a clever and hot game, made beat Thomas, 7-5, 11-9.

MILITARY CRICKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 6.

On the Poona Volunteers' ground to-day, the Military Accounts Department defeated the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment in a low scoring match, by 32 runs.

Score:

Military Accounts (Raskar 29 and Ganpatli 16), 76.

Loyal North Lancs, (Headingham 19), 44.

ALL-INDIA RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LUCKNOW, Aug. 6.

There was a very poor attendance to witness to-day's game in the All-India Rugby Tournament, in which the East Yorks from Fyzabad met the Chatter Munzil team. The latter team lacked combination and were eventually beaten by eleven points to three.

Jack Johnson, the pugilist, left for Paris in mail week after spending a week-end in London. He occupied one afternoon in a shopping tour of the West-end, buying a great variety of articles of all sorts. The next morning he made a second descent upon the shops.

He also visited a number of newspaper offices. He has made no attempt to secure another match in London, in view of the prohibition of the match with Wells some time ago. He hopes to arrange contests with Wells and Carpentier in Paris.

FOOTBALL.

G. I. P. RY. vs. BOMBAY ATHLETIC CLUB.

The G. I. P. Ry. played the best game they have put up this season when they met the Bombay Athletic Club yesterday evening. Though rain had fallen heavily a short time before the game commenced, the ground was in a fairly good condition and comparatively dry throughout. The Bombay Althletic took the field one short, Robinson not turning up till the game had been in progress some ten minutes.

The Railway were the first to attack and maintained pressure till one of the B. A. C. cleared with a good kick. Robinson having come on to the field immediately got going and the B. A. C. forwards bore down in force and finished up with a bad shot by Rockley high over the bar. The Railwaymen returning to the attack a bouncing ball required a lot of watching from Walker who eventually cleverly tipped it over the bar as the forwards charged him. Later he saved a hot one from MacDonald. Two corners followed in succession. Alcock put in a nice centre which Walker got away as he was charged. Jackson making ground on the wing centred well and MacDonald and Ridley both got on to the ball. Ridley put in a hot one that Walker managed to stop though it upset his balance. Before the goalkeeper could recover MacDonald returned the ball and placed it in the net (1-0).

The B. A. C. were not playing Walton at full back. Spectators missed this veteran from the field and it is to be hoped that he will be seen again this season. Walton has played football in Bombay now for twenty-two years. The amalgamation of the B.A.C., the Commercial Gymkhana and Hornets into one selected team for the Rovers' tournament will prevent Walton from being seen taking part in this year's tournament which will be a pity as he is one of the oldest footballers now playing in Bombay, having played in the first Rovers' tournament in 1891. He also figured in the only Civilian team that has ever taken part in the final of this tournament.

The Bombay Athletic came away from the kick-off and Carroll put in a nice run passing to Rockley who, allowing the ball to get too far ahead, lost possession at the last moment. Jackson of the Railway put in a nice centre which was not taken advantage of. The B. A. C. forced a corner. Muir sending the ball behind. The kick was a poor one and easily cleared. Later Robinson put in a weak shot. Ridley gave McDonald a good pass but the latter did not make full use of it. Eventually the Railway were given a free kick close in. The ball was put straight in and Walker took it rather too casually. Jackson charging in hit the ball with the palm of his hand instead of heading it. Fortunately the Referee was a good one and though the ball was netted no goal was allowed. The first half ended:

G. I P, ... 1 goal.
B. A. C. ... ... nil.

THE SECOND HALF.

In the second moiety the Railwaymen were playing against the wind and it was thought that their opponents, helped by the breeze, would have a better chance of scoring. The Athletic, however, though they frequently got close in, took no opportunity of the wind and instead of shooting for goal on every possible occasion they fumbled about with the ball less than 20 yds. out and within easy shooting distance. For the first part of the second half they passed and the left wing in particular was frequently placed in possession. Then the Railway got going and Alcock sending in a nice pass, Patterson got close in but shot wide.

Alcock came on again and once more put the ball in. This time Patterson made no mistake putting the ball through easily (2-0). Soon after the Railway were up again and another good centre going to Patterson he scored again (3-0.)

For the time the Athletic pressed on the right. Then their opponents securing possession once more Alcock swung the ball in and Ridley shoved it through (4-0.)

From the kick-off the Railwaymen were again at it. In fact throughout the second half the whole team were animated with a spirit of combination such as they have not so far shown this season. They maintained pressure till Bamber unfortunately gave hands for which three shots were obstructed by the Railway backs. The Rockley brothers put in some passing till the right extreme was given off-side. Jackson fought the ball through on the right wing and pressed hard. Just before the whistle went for time the Athletic made a run and Rockley put in a long shot that went behind.

Result:—

G. I. P. Railway..... 4 goals,
B. A. C..... nil.

The following were the teams:—

G. I. P.—(Maroon Jerseys)-Dawson.(goal); Eagle and Peel, (backs); Bamber, Muir and Bryan, (halves); Jackson, Patterson, Ridley, MacDonald and Alcock, (forwards).

BOMBAY ATHLETIC CLUB.—(Black and White striped Jerseys)--Walker, (goal); Bolton and Butt, (backs); Knight, Templeton and Schultz, (halves); F. Rockley, T. Brewin, A. Rockley, Robinson and Carroll (forwards).

HARWOOD LEAGUE TABLE.

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points.
Sherwood Foresters ...	7	7	0	0	14
Sherwood Foresters "A"	5	5	0	0	10
R. G Artillery	6	4	1	1	9
Commercial Gymkhana	7	2	2	3	7
Grant Medicals	7	3	2	1	7
G. I. P. Railway	8	3	4	1	7
Hornets	7	2	4	2	6
Bombay Gymkhana ...	5	2	1	2	6
Y. M. C. A.	7	1	4	3	5
Bombay Athletic... ...	6	1	4	1	3
All Blacks...	6	0	6	0	0

"GENTLE" TOURNAMENT.

The "Gentle" Football Tournament, which is being run under the auspices of the Bangalore Football Association, has been resumed after a cessation of more than a fortnight owing to bad weather, the absence of troops on training, etc. The game was between S. Battery, R. H. A., and the 8th Battery, R. F. A., two teams which are generally considered the best in the Tournament. Neither side scored till close upon the end of the first half when the 8th Battery obtained the first point. After about ten minutes' play in the second half, the R. H. A. equalised and thereafter, and till the end of the game, the teams hammered at each other as hard as they could without making any impression.

CRICKET IN KARACHI.

IN FULL SWING AFTER THE RAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

KARACHI, Aug. 2

The delightfully cool and cloudy weather we have been experiencing lately is greatly appreciated by cricket enthusiasts, and though the recent heavy rain prevented play for a week, the condition of the various grounds has been greatly improved and everywhere the heavy dusty fields have been hardened and the green of the grass is refreshing to the players as to the sightseers. The Y. M. C. Association have as last succeeded in making up a good eleven, and have had several matches, in one of which against a team composed of the sergeants of the York and Lancaster regiment, they proved stronger than their opponents. The Karachi Gymkhana have been adding fresh laurels as a powerful batting eleven.

KARACHI GYMKHANA vs. PARSI INSTITUTE.

This match was played on the Gymkhana ground and resulted in a win for the Gymkhana by 94 runs. The feature of the match was the batting display given by F. G. Travers. Captain Turner had the best bowling average, taking 4 wickets for 29 runs. Captain Twiss also bowled well taking 3 for 28.

KARACHI GYMKHANA.

Capt. Turner, c. Ghadially, b. Atmaramshaw	6
F. G. Travers, c. N. Metha, b. Atmaramshaw	117
F. C. Waite, b. Ghadially ...	0
S. E. West, c. Ghadially, b. Atmaramshaw	18
C. H Wilson, c. Mehta, b. N. M. Dinshaw	15
F. Ludlow, b. Ghadially	2
K. H. Coxe, c. and b. Ghadially ...	7
H. Geary, run out	13
G. R. Chetham, not out	1
E. S. Bamford, not out	1
Capt. E. K. Twiss, did not bat ...	0
Extras ...	5
Total (for 8 wickets) ...	185

PARSI INSTITUTE.

N. M. Dinshaw, c. C. H. Wilson, b. Capt. Twiss.	16
H. M. Dinshaw, c. H. Geary, b. Capt Twiss	2
B. F. Minwalla, c. G. R. Chetham, b. Capt. Turner	3
R. Cawasji, played on, b. Capt. Turner	4
D. J. Jagus, b. F. Ludlow	27
B. H. Ghadially, c. S. E. West, b. Capt. Turner...	2
P. D. Dastur, c. Capt. Turner, b. F. G. Travers	1
Billimoria, c. F. Ludlow, b. Capt. Turner	10
C. H. Atmaramshaw, not out	9
G. M. Dinshaw, c. F. G. Travers, b. Capt. Twiss	10
N. M. Mehta, c. Capt. Twiss, b. C. H. Wilson...	5
Extras ...	2
Total ...	91

GYMKHANA vs. BOHRAS.

Last Saturday the Gymkhana had another day out. They disposed of the Bohras for 133, Captain Turner doing good execution with the ball by taking 7 wickets for 51. Then they went in and put up the formidable total of 318; Messrs. C. H. E. Wilson F. G. Travers and F. C. Waite being chiefly responsible for the heavy scoring by making 94, 60, and 41, respectively. The Bohras seem to be in need of a couple of good bowlers.

BOXING.

NORFOLK'S TOURNAMENT AT BELGAUM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 6.

The Norfolk Regiment is now holding its annual boxing tournament at Belgaum and some of the contests already decided have produced some interesting and keen fighting.

In the open light-weights Private Connor of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment defeated Private Sly of the Middlesex Regiment. This is a reversal of form which while it has occasioned some surprise here has been received by the officers and men of Connor's Regiment with considerable jubilation. In the tournament held here in June by the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, these men met in a ten-round contest which Sly won on points. Sly was then regarded as the better man, though there was obviously no wide margin between the two.

The representatives of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment appear to have done exceedingly well in the open light-weights, annexing so far no fewer then three

Victories, in addition to the above, that fine boxer Peduzzi, winning both the rounds he had fought.

The following are the results in brief of the open events:—

Open feather-weights—Private Duffy, Loyal North Lancs, beat Private Palmer, Middlesex Regiment.

Open light-weights—Private Peduzzi, Loyal North Lancs, beat Private Wren, Dorset Regiment. Private Hudson, Loyal North Lanes, beat Private Parr of the same regiment. Private Peduzzi, Loyal North Lancs, beat Private Webb of the same regiment in the next round,

The tournament will be continued throughout this week, and is exciting very keen interest.

EARLY R UNDS.

Early rounds resulted as follows:—

Regimental Light-weights.—Pte. Randall, "G" Coy., beat Pte. Franklin, "F" Coy.; Pte. Pratt, "C" Coy., beat Pte. Blyth, "A" Coy.

Regimental Light-weights.—Pte. James, "F" Coy., beat Pte. Daynes, "E" Coy.

Regimental Welter-weights.—Pte. Turner "C" Coy., beat Pte. Wales, "F" Coy.

Open Feather-weights, 1st round.—Pte. Shepherd, Dorsets, beat Pte. Barnes, Norfolks; Pte. Green, L. N. Lancs, beat Pte. Green, Middlesex; Pte. Duffy, L. N. Lancs, beat Pte. Randall, Norfolks; Pte. Palmer, Middlesex, beat Pte. O'Keefe, Middlesex.

Open Light-weights, 1st round.—Pte. Lattimore, Middlesex, beat Pte. Blake, Middlesex; Pte. Paul, Dorsets, beat Gnr. Seaman, 96th Batt, R. F. A.; Pte. Norton, Norfolks, beat Pte. Paxton.

Open Middle-weights, 1st round.—Pte. Cording, Middlesex, beat Pte. Smith, L. N. Lancs; Pte. Rudd, Middlesex, beat Pte. Kinnard, L. N. Lancs.

Open Novice Light-weights, 1st round.—Pte. Piper, Middlesex, beat Pte. Dennis, L. N. Lancs; Pte. McGrath, Middlesex beat Pte. Dear, Dorsets; Pte. Andrews, L. N. Lancs, beat Pte. James, Norfolks.

Open Welter-weights, 1st round.—Pte. Wren, Dorsets, beat Pte. Borman, Norfolks; Pte. Gilchrist, Dorsets, beat Pte. Norton, Norfolks; Pte. Lattimore, Middlesex, beat Pte. Smith. L. N. Lancs.

Judges.—Captain Oldman, D. S. O., Lieut. Douglas, and Sergt.-Major Semmence.

Referee.—Lieut. Bacon, Superintendent Physical Training; M. C., Q.-M. Sergt. W. Parsley.

BRITISH ATHLETES.

CAN STILL HOLD THEIR OWN.

As indicated in our article yesterday on the financing of British athletes for the 1916 Olympic games in Berlin, the English Press has been concerning itself with the provisions and possibilities of those who should represent the old country.

Following his outspoken criticisms of the British Olympic Council, "Olympus," in the *Observer*, of mail week returns to the attack, and thrusts aside the belief that British athleticism is dying. "There is," he declares, "a great and growing public in this country for athletics, and it only needs the right man to come out and give a lead to public opinion to make the public schoolboy, the clerk, or the artisan take the same view of athletics as is held by the same type of man in America or in Sweden.

"A week ago all that outsiders knew was that the Council had nothing to communicate to the public by the medium of the Press; now it is freely stated that the B.O.C. has at length awakened to a sense of its responsibilities, and is not inclined to allow the Berlin Committee to dominate the position much longer. Indeed, we have it in so many words that the Council is as tired of the endless procrastination as everybody else, and further that unless the Berlin Committee does really put things in motion, there is a body of opinion on the Council which will urge that the powers given to the Committee shall be revoked, and the Council resume control.

The Special Committee may find the money—and continue to exist; or it may fail and perish. But in athletics, at any rate, and I believe to some extent in all other sports, money will be of little use until something else is brought into the game: a real earnest desire to excel. That is why the British Olympic Council made a great tactical error when it delegated its powers to the Special Committee; it is the honest, well-founded opinion of many who have made the subject a study that the B.O.C. would not have had the slightest difficulty in getting whatever sum of money it required had the broader lines of the matter alone been discussed and an appeal made to the British public last August.

POLICY OF THE B.O.C.

The policy of the British Olympic Council has never been bold; when Press and public were not on its track after the Stockholm failure, the excuse made by the spokesman of the Council was that it was in no wise responsible for the proper representation of the United Kingdom at Berlin; for that purpose responsibility was to be "distributed between the governing associations of each sport, which are responsible for the training and selection of competitors and the British Olympic Council"—in what proportion was not stated. To be perfectly just, that was the position which the Council took up in 1908, and from which it has not deviated; but why this timidity? Surely, the B. O. C. is the body that can and should lead. It is the one truly national body with a clear mandate, the upholding of British prestige in the Olympic Games and its first task now, whether the Special Committee goes to the wall or not, should be to awaken the British nation to renewed interest in the Olympic Games. Not a difficult task if only the Council would realise its duty, and go forward in the full confidence of ability to see the matter through; the nation has not lost its love for athleticism; the attendance and enthusiasm (despite certain drawbacks) at the A. A. A. championships proved that.

Referring further to those same championships, the results cannot be construed to mean that Britain is progressing as it should be if there is to be any improvement in our showing at Berlin. Much has been made in some quarters of the fact that "in face of the determined opposition of the Swedes we detained nine championships." We are slipping back, not stepping forward. The one man who shows real Olympic form was Applegarth; Hutson is not far away, but then, Hutson showed great speed in the 5,000 metres at Stockholm: he was only beaten because Kolehmainen and Bouin were still faster, and on Olympic form he would have found it necessary to dig up another 30 seconds to beat them last Saturday. He "might" have done that, but it is a very open question.

BRITISH ABILITY.

What the championships did suggests is that there are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it, and, therefore, that, given equal opportunities, Britain can still hold her own at her own games. The financial schemes are unanimous in looking no further than 1916; if we fail to come out on top then, as we probably shall if we rely upon them, the case of British athleticism will be desperate. What we want, above all things, is an organization, lasting, progressive; one which if it does not place us right ahead in 1916 will convince other nations that we are moving on to 1920—and after."

RIFLE-SHOOTING.

AN INTER-PORT COMPETITION.

For some years the Ceylon Volunteer Rifle Association have had an annual shoot with Singapore, but this year a competition has been arranged between Singapore, Calcutta, Rangoon, and Ceylon, to be fired off between September 1 and 30 next. The conditions will be:—

Eight men to form a team, all scores to count. The ranges will be 200, 500 and 600 yards, under the National Rifle Association rules, seven rounds at each distance One sighting shot compulsory at each distance which must be converted with first counting shot if scoring a bull's eye.

BOMBARDIER WELLS' FUTURE.

TO MEET GUNNER MOIR IN LONDON.

A boxing contest has been arranged between Bombardier Wells and Gunner Moir. The men are to meet at the Canterbury Music Hall on Wednesday, September 3, for a percentage of the receipts. It is nearly three years ago since they last opposed each other. On that occasion, at Olympia, Moir won.

RUGBY FOOTBALLERS' EXPENSES.

A general meeting of the Ceylon Rugby Football Union will be held in the Grand Oriental Hotel, Colombo, on August 11. The subject of paying the expenses of footballers when playing matches away from home will be discussed.

CLEM HILL TO VISIT CEYLON.

It is understood that Clem Hill is likely to be one of the members of the Australian team visiting Ceylon in December.

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THE
Bombay Gazette
Thursday, 7th August, 1913.

MR. HOBHOUSE'S BILL.

MR. HOBHOUSE'S Bill to prohibit the importation into England of birds' skins and plumage will affect India to some extent, but only a small one, as the trade has long been discountenanced and to a great degree checked. True, packages misdescribed have found their way to the continent, and now and again we hear of quantities being seized. Moreover the wearers of skins and plumes in this country are comparatively few. But their numbers may grow, especially when the absentees return, bringing with them the latest devices fashion has dictated. The demand for skins, plumes, and feathers, has undoubtedly increased of late, and the domestic, edible bird does not supply such as are now required. This fact has led to the agitation culminating in Mr. Hobhouse's Bill. That agitation has been growing for some months past under the instigation of the "Animals' Guardian", which recently caused to be published, under the singularly unattractive title of "The Under Dog," a volume containing a series of papers by various authors on the wrongs suffered by animals at the hand of man. Two of these articles refer solely to the destruction of wild birds, one entitled "the Horrors of the Plume Trade" by Mr. James Buckland, the naturalist and the first authority on plumage in England; the other, "Murderous Millinery" by Madam Sarah Grand, the novelist. The headings are against them in all cases, sufficient to defeat the end of the articles, with some people; but they have doubtless served to stir up public opinion at Home to the pitch of asking for legislation. We do not know which sounds the more revolting "murderous millinery" or "the horrors of the plume trade"; but the form is from the pen of a lady, and should therefore be taken first, notwithstanding the fact that she has interested herself in the "Woman's Movement"—non-militant presumably however, for the woman who would not hurt even an albatross would certainly not countenance the frightening of a horse on a race-course, or driving swallows from their nests by booming or firing a country house.

Madam Sarah Grand will not have it said that women are responsible for the slaughter of birds though it is they who wear the skins and the plumage, and the assertion is at first startling. "Women," says she, "do go down to a pretty low depth sometimes, but never to the very bottom; there is always a lower depth, and there you will find the man ...man boasts that he it is who originates and invents. And so it is. Let us give him his due. Man is a the bottom of all the mischief" And it cannot be said that she does not make out her case, though in doing so she scarcely adds to the innocence of women in this matter. The very men, who express contempt for women's vanity, Madam Grand's experience tells her, are the first to exclaim at and ridicule a woman who does not look like everybody else. But it is not woman's vanity, it is her long enforced submission to the will of man that is to blame. "Trace fashion to its lair, and then you will find the men at work preparing for their own profit, to dictate to women what they shall wear next, men, many of them, whom women blindly obey although they would not acknowledge them as fellow creatures if they met them at a funeral." The demand does not originate in the vanity of women, we are assured, but is the automatic outcome of men's ideas as expressed in the laws, written and unwritten, which mould society—laws made by man for his own convenience, profit, and pleasure, without regard to the feelings of the feminine half of the country. However. Madam Grand cannot deny that it is for her sex to determine not to wear murderous millinery. Says she: "we can save the birds, and we can save ourselves from further imposition at one and the same time by refusing to wear feathers. It is said that thousands of men born here and on the continent are engaged in this trade. Well, I do not wish to put thousands of men to any inconvenience. Let them turn their attention to ribbons."

Mr. Buckland's paper is not so volatile as the other. He wishes his readers to appreciate the history of the plume in the lady's hat or hair. He would have them know the gruesome experiences the bird has gone through before it yielded up the ornaments with which nature endowed it. It is the nuptial feathers of the bird that are used in fashionable millinery and these must be obtained when they are ripe, which is at the height of the breeding season. To do this the bird must be killed before its young are fledged, for by that time the feather has deteriorated or been damaged. It is only for a brief period that the feather remains perfect. It begins almost as soon as it is ripe to lose that lustre and elasticity without which it has no beauty or durability as a hat decoration. The only way is to kill the bird before its plumage deteriorates, and as a consequence the parents being dead, the young, deprived of food, die too. Mr. Buckland recalls the cruelties related by Mr. Mattingley in Australia. But, he says, they are almost insignificant as compared with the brutalities that are still being carried on in Venezuela. The natives of the country do virtually all the hunting for feathers and these practices are described as of a most cruel and brutal nature. A witness declared that he frequently saw them pull the plumes from wounded birds, leaving the crippled birds to die of starvation, unable to respond to the cries of their young in the nest above which were calling for food. He has known men tie and prop up wounded egrets to act as decoy birds, keeping them in position until they died. Venezuela is the last stronghold of the egret and it will not be long now before, there as elsewhere, this beautiful but ill-fated bird will have disappeared for ever. If Mr. Buckland's article, which may not be reproduced, being copyright, were read and pondered over, we imagine that, whether the fact that they wear feathers is the fault of man or woman, the latter would cease to demand them and the former to supply, for there can be no doubt that every plume and every feather, which is not that of a domestic bird, is the product of utter cruelty.

PROGRESS OF SIND AND KARACHI

THE sea-borne trade of Sind, and especially of course of its principal port, Karachi, made another upward bound during last year. Remarking on a report prepared for the year which ended on March 31st last Mr. W. H. Lucas, the Commissioner, states that the total value of imports rose to 1,785 lakhs, which is an increase of over a crore of rupees, approximately seven per cent. in advance of the record imports of last year. Again the foreign export trade rose from 2,597 lakhs to 3,267 lakhs, an enormous increase of nearly 30 percent. When new records are constantly being raised in this manner Karachi has an excuse if she is inclined to be, as some of her rivals say, boastful and prone to self-advertisement. But this is not all. The statistics of revenue derived from this trade show perhaps more plainly still that the progress of Sind has been both steady and rapid. The gross collection amounting to Rs. 84 lakhs odd, is a record for the third year in succession. The increase is 7 per cent. since the previous year, 34 per cent. during the last five years, and 140 per cent during the last ten years. Turning to the trade of Karachi alone, we find that last year's record import trade was beaten by 15 per cent, and in exports a new record was created for the fourth year in succession. The principal articles which provided the increase of imports were provisions, hard ware, and cutlery, yarns and textile fabrics, sugar metals and clothes, while the rise in exports was chiefly due to larger shipments of sugar to Aden, Bahrein, Muscat and Persia and to a very heavy increase in consignments of Kandahar wool. Karachi at the same time is not neglecting the improvement of the port and the increase of its facilities, and there is every reason to believe that it will deal with a still greater trade next year in an equally efficient manner. The record-making of last year was done in a season which is described as fairly prosperous. A higher degree of prosperity may be expected next year in those districts which are dependent on the rainfall, and a notable extension of irrigation in the Punjab was completed just after the close of the year. The opening of the Lower Bari Doab Canal means the efficient irrigation of 874,000 acres of land, all of which will send their quota of produce to Karachi, so that activity in the port is bound to increase still further during the present financial year.

THE POWERS AND TURKEY.

THE news which comes from London with regard to Turkey and Adrianople is of great importance if the facts turn out to be correct. It is understood that an intimation has been received from Constantinople that the occupation of the town will not be upheld in the face of the opposition of the Powers. The message is guardedly couched and hardly agrees with the one from the Peace Conference at Bukharest, which states that all sides are holding tenaciously to their main demands. If the report is correct, it is evident that the Powers have been putting firm pressure on the Porte, though their attitude has not been very apparent, for, in the case of Great Britain, recent Government statements have not been calculated to impress student of foreign politics in respect of their Eastern policy generally, while as for Germany, her semi official Press has been hinting first at Turkey's retention of "the second capital" and then at the dangers she will encounter should she persist in doing so. However, there can be no two questions that it will be best for the peace of the Balkans and probably best for Turkey herself in the long run if her occupation is given up, for should she keep Adrianople, her ambitions to recover the remainder of her lost territory would always be the spark flying about the Balkan gunpowder. As it is, the future is none too rosy, for even if the Peace Conference succeeds in bringing about a settlement, the boundaries question will be sure to stir up strife, sooner or later, between Servia and Greece, at least. Apparently, the feeling in the European capitals is that the Turkish occupation is merely an attempt to restore Ottoman prestige and to exhort financial concessions from Europe, and that when these have been secured the Turks will be content with the Enos-Midia boundary fixed by the London Treaty of Peace. This policy is on a par with Balkan diplomacy, than which no worse example has been seen for a long time than Rumania's blow in the back at Bulgaria and the resultant acquisition of territory. It is true that the Powers have a difficult path to pursue, as we have already explained, but their course is clear and if they have been over-fearful hitherto the time has come now for a united and determined insistence on what is best and o fairest alike for all the Balkan states.

THE CAWNPORE RIOT.

WE should be sorry to regard the Cawnpore temple riot as more than a local disturbance, due to a local cause. But our Allahabad contemporary is not given to careless expression of opinion and we are bound to attach importance to its conclusion that it was a manifestation of general uneasiness among Mahomedans in this country. It is difficult, remarks the "Pioneer," to know how to account for the change that has come over the temper of the Indian Mussalman community, but it has been obvious to everyone during the last eighteen months that it has been under the influence of a general and severe moral re-action. Without appearing to know what it wants, it has become restless and ill-humoured, looking for quarrels in straws. An opening has come in this mosque affair which year or two ago would not have been noticed ten miles away but is now being eagerly seized on all over India as a pretext for the cry of affront to Islam. The position towards which the leaders are apparently now advancing is that the Government of India must undo the work of the Government of these provinces or incur the wrath of the community, and that is a position of which the adoption would lead to deplorable consequences." We hope this result will not accrue and the Mahomedans of other provinces will not permit themselves to take a lively interest in an unimportant local dispute which in no way concerns them as a community generally. If Mahomedans would but listen to the precepts of the Aga Khan and other of their leaders and act up to them, first of all getting rid of the stigma of being "educationally backward" they would be a far happier people.

THE BERMUDA SCARE.

PRESIDENT WILSON has been endeavouring to calm his fellow-countrymen, who have been so scared by the ordering of four cruisers to Bermuda. He has pointed out that Great Britain is not strengthening her fortifications, but is only strengthening her ships on the station. He might have gone a little further and explained that Great Britain was merely restoring to the station a strength in ships, which had temporarily been withdrawn. At the beginning of this year the ships at Bermuda were those forming what had been known since 1911 as the Training Squadron and previously as the Fourth Cruiser Squadron. This has now been reorganised and transferred to Queenstown and its cruises are confined to Home waters. Since its departure from the West Indies three small cruisers, which date from the Naval Defence Act of 1889, have occupied their place and while these may have served the purpose as a very temporary measure, it is evident that on a station of such importance they could not be regarded as an adequate permanent force. Accordingly they are being reinforced by the new Fourth Cruiser Squadron, which is composed of four ships of the "County" class and the attached cruiser "Hermione" and is under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock. There is nothing in these changes at which the United States need feel any uneasiness and at a normal time we do not suppose any would be felt. But at the present the people of America are very conscious that they have not played the game over the Panama canal tolls and are very sensitive to any suggestion of British reprisals. This we have seen again in the outburst of abuse at Britain's inaction regarding the San Francisco Exhibition.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Egypt" arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of Aug. 5.

The P and O.Co.'s steamer "Nagoya" arrived in London on the evening of Aug. 4.

AN important resolution by the Government of India on sanitary affairs is now under preparation.

THE Allahabad High Court rises for the annual vacation to-day. Mr. Justice Ryves will be the vacation judge.

IT is understood that Prince Arthur of Connaught will shortly be made a peer, and that he will receive his majority and be transferred from the Scots Greys to the Household Cavalry.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE TIME LIMIT IN THE COUNCIL.

The speeches at the Bombay Legislative Council are now limited to twenty minutes in each case; yet it would appear from a remark made by Sir Richard Lamb, in connection with the budget debate, that some members were able nevertheless, to stray from their subject. Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta wished that the time-limit were abolished, or that, at least, the duration might be extended, and H. E. the Governor has promised to give careful consideration to the suggestion. He, however, expressed himself alarmed at the prospect of unfettered license under which it would be virtually open to members to range from China to Peru. If greater latitude were given to members, men like Sir Pherozeshaw are not likely to be dull, or insipid, or even irrelevant. But the restrictive rule is necessary in an enlarged Council, where every one is eager to show himself off, and there are members who, in the absence of a time-limit, will not know when to stop. The speeches at the last meeting, so far as can be gathered from the reports, were business-like and to the point. There was an atmosphere of satisfaction all round. The budget was good, and the prospects were better. The copious rainfall, all over the Presidency, had cheered the hearts of members, and they were in no mood to be trenchant or austere in their criticisms. Everybody congratulated the Finance Member on his budget. One honourable member, who rose to speak at a later stage of the debate, opened with a resolve to break the monotony of felicitations, and to point out "the dark spots" on the budget. But his environments were too powerful for him, and he succumbed readily to the prevailing mood.

EDUCATION.

The question of education loomed large in the debate, and next to it, although a great way behind, ranked that of village sanitation Agriculture was not much thought of. But the Council must have been pleased to hear the incidental remark of Sir Richard Lamb that the Bombay Presidency spent more on agriculture than either the Government of India, or any other province or administration in India. Some of our popular representatives asked for move vernacular schools. The rate of progress seems to be satisfactory. The Hon. Mr. Sharpe informed the Council that the Government had opened altogether 1900 schools in the last four years, and in the current year they expected to open 500 more. With regard to girls' education, he said the department could not move faster than the prejudice and indifference of the masses would permit. It has been admitted generally that the opening of new schools must depend upon the supply of efficient teachers, and considering the difficulty of obtaining a large number of suitable teachers at short notice, I think the rate of progress is very fair. The Hon. Sir Pherozeshaw made a good suggestion for improving the efficiency of secondary schools, which was endorsed afterwards by Sir Richard Lamb. "They must adopt," he said, "the German system of the prospects, privileges, and emoluments of teachers. Unless the status of teachers in secondary schools was improved, they could not expect to improve those schools." Many graduates take up teaching as a stepping-stone to something better. They qualify for law or seek some other avenues of employment with better prospects. In this way, most of the best graduates are drawn away from the teaching profession with its dismal prospects. The maximum salary which they may fairly expect in the Education Department is, excepting a few prizes, extremely modest, and the plight of those employed in private schools is, if anything, worse. The best talent among our educated youths can only be attracted to pedagogy by better emoluments and, generally, more favourable conditions of service.

SANITATION

It is not only that our provincial resources are most satisfactory, but the Government of India have also been most generous in their largesses to provincial admistrations. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said "they had been giving us heaps of money, and the trouble now was that the Executive could not spend it freely enough." Not many years ago, the trouble was quite the other way. Then the Supreme Government kept constant watch over provincial surpluses and swooped down upon them on the first opportunity. Their ample resources have now enabled the Government of Bombay to spend large amounts on sanitation, as well as education. Their action is commendable for its wisdom, because hygiene and education are nearly allied. As the Director of Public Instruction observed about the education of girls, sanitation in India cannot proceed much faster than the ignorance and prejudices of the multitude will permit. When Lord Middleton raised a discussion in the House of Lords on Indian Sanitation some weeks back, it was Lord Crewe, I think, who observed that, if the authorities, moved by the best intentions, were to drive the millions against their will, and their accepted beliefs in this matter, they would rise in rebellion, before which the horrors of the mutiny would pale. This language was absurdly extravagant. But it contained the kernel of truth, namely, that letting loose an army of sanitary inspectors in India, with their Western ideas colliding constantly with Eastern notions, might do more harm than good. Sir Richard Lamb would seem to be of the same opinion. "The attempt to drive the villagers," he said, "to do that which they thought to be sanitary was impossible. If they could lead the villagers, so much the better, and the more they could lead them, the better." And so we come back again to education. The progress of sanitation will have to keep pace with that of enlightenment. As the masses are enlightened, the Government will be better able to carry on their campaign against malaria, one of the scourges of India. What are we to expect from rude villagers, when the opposition offered to the effort of the Municipality to combat malaria in the first city in India is not always fair or sensible?

A CONGRESS OF FISHERMEN.

When everybody is holding conferences in India, I am not surprised that the fishermen of Gujerat have lately held one of their own in Bilimora. The delegates came from far and near numbering 250 in all and they were entertained during the three days' sessions of the congress by one of their own representatives. They commenced the proceedings each day early with a hearty breakfast, and ended late with hymns and prayers. The deliberations were exemplary in their order and harmony; the resolutions passed at the meeting were, with the exception of one which I cannot bring myself to endorse, were unimpeachable, and they were unanimously adopted. The friends in council were two simple and unsophisticated to strike a jarring note. What their elders told them was throughly acceptable to them, and the elders were men of sense and were evidently sincere in the cause of reform. It is to be seen whether these simple folk will afford an example to their betters by adhering to their resolutions. It would appear, however, that they seriously mean business. Everyone has either signed or affixed his mark to a document pledging them to abide by the resolutions, and the Covenanters have gone back to their homes vowing that they would disseminate the doctrines of the conference within their respective circle. A scale of fines has been adopted for the punishment of those who will break their pledge. No social conference of the higher classes has dared yet to proceed thus far. In the string of resolutions passed by the fishermen, the place of honour was given to that which interdicts the consumption of liquor and toddy on occasions of marriage and death. They must now resort to some other means for heightening their joy and drowning their grief. Fisher-folk, all over the world, are rather addicted to drink, in order to keep off the cold, and it will need the exercise of great restraint on their part to deny themselves this comfort, especially on festive occasions. One resolution affirms the necessity of education, another reprobates early marriage, and a third proscribes gambling. Our fisher-folk are a jolly lot. The women are more gay and masculine than the men. Yet one of the resolutions passed at the conference has a distinct, puritanical, bias. The harmless custom of throwing grain at the bridal pair is forbidden, and also dancing, which plays a conspicuous part in their festivities, I have seen the dancing of fishing and other simple tribes in villages, and I cannot say I dislike it, or that it is open to any objection. It is rude and primitive and is performed to the sound created by a man striking vigorously on a brass plate. But the stepping is rhythmic and graceful, and the women, who usually perform it, throw themselves into the fun, heart and soul. The motion of the limbs and the figure is artless, but it seems to obey a true and genuine impulse. Some carry children on their hips, which, however, does not detract from the grace or energy of their movements. The belle of the company, lithe and lissome, is conscious of the admiration she excites in the throng; but over it all, there is an air of rustic simplicity and innocence. Gradually, as the effect of drink and revelry gets more pronounced, the mirth grows fast and furious. But there is scarcely any departure from decorum. There is a great deal of freedom, but no license. Way should this healthy and happy form of enjoyment be prohibited? Do they want the bonnie fish-wife to be a prude?

DION

CLAIM TO A RIVER.

UNSUCCESSFUL SUIT BY GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

The first Subordinate Judge of Burdwan has disposed of a case in which the Government were the plaintiffs, and the Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan was the defendant.

The facts of the case are stated to be as follows:—The Government claimed the entire length of the river Damodar in the districts of Burdwan and Hughly with its char lands as not appertaining to the permanently settled estate of the Maharaja of Burdwan. The Maharajadhiraj claimed the river as within his Chakleh of Burdwan, which was permanently settled with his predecessor in the interest of the time of the permanent settlement of 1793.

His Honour delivered a lengthy judgment and held that almost the entire length of the river Damodar was within the permanently settled estate of the Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan.

It is stated that an appeal will be instituted.

HOUSES SEARCHED IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

Yesterday, the Police searched the house of Rajanimohun Basak, a Muktear of Manikgunj in the Dacca district. It appears that some students, one of whom was for some time at Madaripur, have been suspected of having connection with the persons arrested in the Madaripur political dacoity. The boxes, bedding and exercise books of the students being minutely searched, a copy of 'Gita," a photo of Swami Vivekananda and some other articles were taken away. Nothing incriminating, it is understood, was found.

The same morning, another search was made in Faridpur in the house of Saroda Bhattacherjee, a pleader's clerk, where the police seized a letter written by a boy from Barisal to another boy belonging to the house, in which the former asked the latter to send sweetmeats on account of the success of a friend of his at the last Matriculation examination.

The Holy Synod has refused to allow a bust to be placed on the tomb of M. Muromtzeff, the President of the First Duma, on the ground that to do so would be a heathen practice

THE OUDH EXECUTIONS.

FULL VERSION OF DESPATCHES.

SIR J. HEWETT ACCUSED OF INDISCRETION.

OFFERS WARM DEFENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The correspondence in connection with the Oudh executions case has been published.

Lord Crewe on July 11 suggested amendments to the regulations with regard to the transmission of petitions, and on July 25, he forwarded to the Government of India, a lengthy explanation from Sir John Hewett with the remark that although he did not doubt that Sir John Hewett had anxiously considered the matter and had acted in conformity with instructions and exercised his discretion with a sole eye to the right discharge of his duty, Lord Crewe adhered to the opinion that it would have been wiser to suspend the executions and refer the matter to the Government of India.

LORD CREWE'S DESPATCH.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Lord Crewe's despatch of July 25 says, "The full and able explanation, which Sir John Hewett has given of his action, satisfies me that the case, in all its aspects received from him the most anxious and careful consideration, and that, in deciding not to transmit to the Government of India the petition for mercy he acted under a full sense of personal responsibility, and followed a course which, in his judgment, met the requirements of justice, and also conformed to the instructions of the Government of India for the disposal of petitions for mercy in capital cases. These instructions may be differently interpreted. Had Sir John Hewett elected to suspend the executions and thrown the onus upon the Government of India, his action would have been justified. I adhere to the opinion that this would have been the wiser course, but I have no doubt whatever that he exercised his discretion with a sole eye to the right discharg of his duty."

Lord Crewe adds that, with the presentation of these papers, Parliament will consider the matter closed except as regards the general question of the rules governing the transmission of petitions of mercy in capital cases.

Lord Crewe requests the Government of India to deal with the matter with as little delay as possible, in order to remove the ambiguities in the present rules. It must be made clear that a local Government must invariably transmit a petition for mercy, however late received, when it relates to a case in circumstances similar to those of the Sitapur trials.

SIR JOHN'S DEFENCE.

Sir John Hewett, in the course of his long report, takes strong exception to certain statements which have been made in Parliament. He says that Mr. Montagu gave expression to a doubt of Lord Crewe whether, in the circumstances, the discretion vested in him by the rules was wisely exercised without his being given an opportunity of explaining his action. He was at hand, and could have been summoned at any moment.

Sir John Hewett also draws attention to Mr. MacNeill's remarkable mistakes and misconceptions, and vehemently repudiates Mr. Dillon's use of the epithet "inhuman," and Sir William Byles' suggestion that the circumstances constituted an official murder.

Sir John Hewett says that an Englishman does not, when he goes to serve his King in India, leave behind him the instincts on which the race prides itself. One of the best of these instincts is the desire to help the oppressed, and remedy a wrong. He confidently asserts that the servants of the Crown in India, when dealing with cases like the Sitapur case, are actuated only by a genuine solicitude for the welfare of the millions of peaceful men, women and children entrusted to their charge.

"TIMES" SUPPORTS SIR J. HEWETT

In an article, to-day, the *Times* says it is perfectly clear that Sir John Hewett, in declining to intervene in the course of justice, acted with the utmost care, with a full sense of responsibility, and with all sincerity.

The *Times* disagrees with Lord Crewe's view that it would have been wiser to suspend the sentences and throw the onus of the decision on the Government of India. Criticism, it says, must be applied not to Sir John Hewett but to the system by which he was constrained. The grave defect revealed in the Sitapur case is that a high official, who has to sign an order for a retrial on a Government appeal, may also find himself compelled to decide whether the accused shall live or die.

SAN FRANCISCO EXHIBITION.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

At question time in the House of Commons to-day Sir Edward Grey stated that the Government had decided that they would not be justified in asking the country to spend a quarter of a million sterling to participate in the San Francisco Exhibition. Commercial centres had not shown any active desire to take part in the exhibition. He emphasised the fact that the Government's decision had no reference to the question of the Panama Canal tolls. The Government had done nothing to discourage the Dominions or private enterprise.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

THE BALKANS.

HOPE OF AGREEMENT TO-DAY.

TURKS PREPARED TO GIVE UP ADRIANOPLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Reuter learns that Rumania expects that, as the armistice will not be prolonged beyond Friday, an agreement will be reached to-morrow.

Rumania insists upon Greece relinquishing the claim to Kavalla and some of the hinterland and upon Servia giving up her pretensions to Radovishte, Strumnitza and Kotchana. Rumania will not tolerate Bulgaria being weakened to such an extent. If, however, an agreement is not reached, Rumania herself will present a protocol, which she will expect the belligerents to accept.

TURKS AND ADRIANOPLE.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

It is understood that an intimation has already been received from Constantinople that the occupation of Adrianople will not be upheld in the face of the opposition of the Powers. The occupation is regarded merely as an attempt to restore Ottoman prestige and to extort financial concessions from Europe. When these have been secured, the Turks will retire behind the Enos-Midia line.

UNDIMINISHED DEMANDS.

BUKHAREST, August 5.

While it is certain that small concessions have been announced, all sides are still holding tenaciously to their main demands. No decision is expected to be made before Thursday. All the delegates have telegraphed to their Governments asking for further instructions.

LONDON, Aug 6th.

The Vienna Press is disquieted by the proceedings at Bukharest and fears, in consequence of the excessive demands of Servia and Greece, that the task of revising the work of the Conference, which Austria does not desire, is unpleasantly imminent.

The impression prevailing among the Balkan States representatives in London is that Bulgaria will prefer to yield to the demands of the Allies rather than resume hostilities, hoping that the Powers will intervene.

MEDICAL CONGRESS.

IMPOSING OPENING BY PRINCE ARTHUR.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The Government gave a banquet last night in honour of the principal delegates to the Medical Congress, at the Hotel Cecil.

Lord Morley, presiding, said this was no common occasion. It was a generation since the Congress had met in England.

There was an imposing scene at the opening of the Medical Congress at the Albert Hall to-day The hall was packed and all present sang the National Anthem as the procession of doctors in their robes entered.

Prince Arthur of Connaught welcomed the delegates in the name of the King whose earnest hope it was that the meeting would conduce to the advance of medicine and the well-being of mankind. Prince Arthur emphasised the fact that it was really the whole British Empire who were the hosts of the Congress, thus forging another link in the Imperial ideal.

Sir Edward Grey welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Government. There were here, he said, no national or political rivalries. The nation was unfeignedly glad to see this gathering of worldwide distinction.

Sir Thomas Barlow, in his presidential address, dwelt on the discoveries which had been made since the congress met in London in 1881.

The realm of grave and hitherto incurable disease had been invaded on every side and the danger from operation had been reduced to vanishing point. He ventured to foretell that in the near future every department of life and work would be strengthened, purified and brightened by the healing influence of science and medicine.

CHANNEL TUNNEL SCHEME.

PREMIER STATES GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Mr. Asquith, replying to a Parliamentary deputation, which waited on him to-day to urge the construction of a tunnel under the English Channel, said that the Government would approach the matter with an unbiassed mind and that it would receive their respectful consideration. The most hopeful new factor, added the Premier, was the establishment, on a solid and unshakeable basis, of our relations with France.

SPIES FOR KRUPPS.

GERMAN OFFICERS SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.

Several "ranker" officers of artillery and a number of non-coms connected with the Ordnance Department have been sentenced to short terms of imprisonment, coupled in some cases with degradation to the ranks or cashiering, for supplying Messrs. Krupp with secret information with regard to the plans of the Ordnance Department and the tenders sent in by other firms.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

A meeting of the Committee of Imperial Defence was held to-day. It was most representative, including Lord Kitchener and the Canadian Ministers, Mr. Burrell and Mr. White.

NAVAL POLICY.

LORD SELBORNE'S CRITICISM.

THE MEDITERRANEAN QUESTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.].

LONDON, Aug. 5.

In the House of Lords to-day Lord Selborne called attention to the naval policy of the Government and entered upon an elaborate argument to show that the Navy was falling below the sixty per cent. standard laid down by Government itself. His lordship further said that only the "Malaya" and the "New Zealand" would be available for the Mediterranean in 1915. He criticised the substitution of oil for coal without careful consideration.

Lord Ashby St. Ledgers declared that he was not able to accept Lord Selborne's figures, and claimed that the standard in Home waters was actually improving. The balance available for Imperial purposes was sufficient for all conceivable circumstances.

Lord Haldane defended the Government's policy with regard to oil, and further declared that the standard was being maintained in Home waters. His lordship added that it would not be reasonable or wise to undertake to maintain a fleet in the Mediterranean equal to those of Austria and Italy combined. The burden would be enormous, and there was no justification for it. It was impossible to provide for every contingency, but the groupings of the Powers should be borne in mind. It should not be forgotten that the French had a powerful fleet in the Mediterranean. Therefore, the situation could not be described as unsatisfactory.

Alluding to Canada, Lord Haldane said it was not for us to speculate as to the course Canada would pursue. Meanwhile, the Government had taken the only wise course, and had accelerated the programme. This would give us four ships, namely, the "Malaya," and the three ships replacing the three Canadian battleships, for the Mediterranean.

THE INDIAN MAILS.

GOVERNMENT AND IDEA OF TWO SERVICES.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

In the House of Commons to-day Sir J. D. Rees asked whether the question of providing India with two mails weekly was being considered.

Mr. Samuel said it would be considered on the termination of the Indian mail contract. He could not say what view would then be taken.

BOMB AND FIRE CAMPAIGN.

SUFFRAGETTES DESTROY A FAMOUS MANSION.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Suffragettes have destroyed the famous Devonshire mansion, Hollerday House, built by Sir George Newnes. The damage is estimated at £12,000.

A bomb exploded in a new mansion at Woldingham and the building was partly wrecked.

SIR EDWARD CARSON.

DENIES THAT HE HAS BROKEN THE LAW.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Sir Edward Carson, at Monaghan yesterday, inspected two thousand volunteers and addressed an open-air demonstration.

In an interview, he said, with regard to the rumour that a warrant had been issued for his arrest, that he had infringed nothing, either regarding the law or morality. His advice to Ulster was quite consistent with the statutes of England.

THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

BILL APPROVED BY FRENCH SENATE.

PARIS, Aug. 6.

The Senate has approved the Three Years' Service Bill.

MISS SACKVILLE-WEST.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The engagement is announced of Miss Sackville-West, who was prominent in the recent Scott will case, to Mr. Harold Nicolson, a son of the Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Nicolson.

[Sir Arthur Nicolson is Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and has had a distinguished diplomatic career.]

AUSTRIAN ARMAMENTS.

VIENNA, Aug. 6.

It is announced that the War Minister will ask the Delegations in the autumn to vote an increase of about forty thousand recruits, including two thousand for the navy

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The work of re-fronting Buckingham Palace, according to the design by Sir Aston Webb, was begun yesterday. It will cost £60,000, and will be completed in three months.

Mr. A. R. Anderson, Agent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, left yesterday for England on three, months leave. Captain C. L. Magniac R. E., will act in his place.

POSSIBLE CABINET CHANGES.

LIBERAL PAPER'S PREDICTIONS.

MR. MASTERMAN TO BE NEW MEMBER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The *Daily News* forecasts Ministerial changes in the autumn, when, it says, Mr. Masterman will enter the Cabinet, Dr. Macnamara succeeding him as Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

Mr. Burns and Mr. Samuel will probably be promoted, and Sir Rufus Isaacs may become Lord Chief Justice.

[Dr. Macnamara, who, it is suggested, will succeed Mr. Masterman as Financial Secretary to the Treasury, is now Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty. Mr. Burns and Mr. Samuel are, respectively, President of the Local Government Board and Postmaster-General.]

A FORFEITED PAMPHLET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

At the High Court to-day before the Chief Justice, Mr. Norton on behalf of Mr. Mahomed Ali, editor of the *Comrade* of Delhi, applied for the constitution of a special bench to hear an application in the matter of the forfeiture of a pamphlet entitled "Come over into Macedonia and help us," copies of which were received by Mr. Mahomed Ali, and four copies of which were surrendered by him in Delhi and one copy in Calcutta. Counsel said he had gone through the pamphlet carefully, and he could not understand how it could create any class or race hatred, and he failed to understand how the Government of India could make out that it was seditious. Counsel further said he was not in possession of the original pamphlet, but reprints of it had been published in the *Comrade*.

The Chief Justice: You had better make a formal application to me, explaining the circumstances under which you do it, and then I shall consider the question of constituting a special bench to hear it.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 6.

In the 86th Carnatic Infantry, Major H. W. Heffernan is appointed officiating commandant, vice Lieut.-Colonel Mercer on leave; Major B. C. Kauntze to be officiating second-in-command, vice Major Heffernan, appointed officiating commandant; Lieut. A. G. McCole to be officiating double-company commander in addition to his own duties as double-company officer vice Major Kauntze appointed officiating second-in-command.

[Home sporting news and notes and full reports of local matches will be found on page 5.]

GLORIES OF AGRA.

IN RECENT COMPETITION WITH DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, Aug 6.

In reply to the address presented to him by the Municipal Board to-day, Sir James Meston remarked that the ancient and beautiful city of Agra, after attaining the zenith of its glory in ancient times, was still at one time the seat of our own Government and recently was in rivalry with Delhi in regard to becoming the capital of India.

After speaking of the commercial and educational activities of Agra, His Honour said he must discuss the dreary facts of their financial condition. He remembered an incident, fourteen years ago, when the late Mr. Morgan was appointed Municipal Secretary to restore their financial equilibrium. Matters were, if anything, worse than now, and the Board, had been severely criticised not only by the newspapers but also by their friends. Some of this criticism was pardonable and of course, was inevitable in public life. His Honour hoped that the subcommittee which had been formed now to introduce reforms would respect no nepotism, but would do its work thorough. Mr Haflowes, I. C. S., their new Secretary, would of course do his best in the interest of the Board, and the Local Government would help them by wiping off their debt against the Free Gunj which would be of little use now that they had decided to abolish the octori and impose a terminal tax.

Later in the day, His Honour met the Municipal Commissioners informally at the Circuit House, received a deputation from the Hume Rate-payers' Association and visited Fatehpur Sikri.

The *Pioneer* understands that, in connection with the Cawnpore trouble, the Lieutenant-Governor will issue a resolution based on the enquiry made by His Honour on the spot.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug 6.

The share market was very dull to day, coal shares being barely maintained Jute shares were also inactive The transactions reported were Baraboni, Rs.15-10, Bhackajure, Rs. 16; Mati gara, Rs.1-8, and Rs. 1-10, Raneegunge, Rs. 23-8, Sejoonah, Rs. 12, Kankmarroh was the only jute share which touched the price, being Rs. 167-8 to Rs.186-8.

A TRIBAL FEUD.

SERIOUS FIGHT BY AFRIDIS.

MALIK TREACHEROUSLY SHOT DEAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

A Press communique states that on Aug. 4 a fight occurred between two factions of Afridis near the Jamrud railway station. Some bullets struck the fort and the Khyber Rifles lines, and a sepoy was slightly wounded in the leg. The two factions were ordered to stop firing in the direction of the fort and they complied. The Maliks of the two factions were summoned to the court. On their return, one of these Maliks was treacherously shot dead at close range by a member of the hostile faction, and fighting between the two factions became general, apparently in close proximity to the fort, for two sepoys who were bathing in the tank were accidentally shot dead and a third was wounded. The Khyber Rifles thereupon stopped the fight and arrested several men of both factions. The affair appears to have been an ordinary trans-frontier tribal quarrel of no political significance.

BARISAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARISAL, August 6.

The hearing of the conspiracy case was resumed to-day before the Special Magistrate, after a fortnight's recess. It was raining when the accused were brought to Court walking. The whole day was occupied in the examination of a number of witnesses for identification, these being mostly school-masters. Several copies of the seditious leaflet, *Swadhin Bharat*, which were distributed among school boys and others, were also identified by those into whose hands they fell and who subsequently forwarded them to the authorities.

PROFESSORS LIBEL ON BANK DIRECTOR.

DISTINGUISHED CHEMIST'S INDISCRETION.

An application was made by Mr. Eustace Fulton to Judge Rentoul at the Old Bailey, London, in mail week for the postponement until the September Sessions of the Trial of Rudolph Blitz, aged 61, professor of chemistry, against whom a true bill has been found for libel upon Bertram Abel Smith. He said defendant charged Mr. Smith with fraudulent conduct in connection with the professor's patent, and the case was postponed from last session to enable the defendant to file a plea of justification. At the present moment the defendant was not in a position to file this plea.

Mr. J. A. Foote, K.C., who appeared with Mr. A. H. Bodkin for the prosecution opposed the application. The defendant, he said, had taken no step during three weeks towards justifying the libel. The defendant brought an action in the High Court, in which he failed, and then he sent a series of malicious libels from Nice, where he thought he was safe. He sent a circular to the directors of the chief London banks, in which he said: "Mr. Abel Smith is the leader of a band of City sharks." Mr. Smith was himself a director of the Union of London and Smith's Bank, and it was of vital importance that he should put himself right with the chairmen of the other banks who received the circular. Later in the day the defendant pleaded guilty.

Mr. J. A. Foote said the defendant had sent circulars to Sir Edward Holden, chairman of the London City and Midland Bank and Sir Felix Schuster, chairman of the Union of London and Smith's Bank. Had the libel not been sent to the chairmen of large London banks Mr. Smith would have treated it with contempt, but in the circumstances he had no option but to prosecure Mr. Blitz in order to vindicate his character. The defendant had now pleaded guilty, and signed a statement in the following terms:—"I acknowledge that the attacks made by me on Mr. Bertram Abel Smith's character and honesty are without any foundation. I withdraw and apologise for any charges I have made, and undertake not to repeat them." Mr. Smith was willing to acquiesce in any course which would secure him against a repetition of the attack without asking that any other punishment should be inflicted on the defendant.

Mr. Fulton said the defendant's legal advisers had advised him that he could not justify the libel. Professor Blitz was a distinguished scientific chemist, and, in the course of his investigations, had discovered a scientific method of making flax out of straw. He desired to put that invention on the market, and in doing so came in contact with a number of persons. There was no sort of evidence that if the defendant were treated badly Mr. Smith had anything to do with it. The Professor had been put in possession of a laboratory and plant in Nice for the purpose of seeing if the invention could be put on a commercial basis. He had been working some months when he formed the opinion that those who were working with him had put themselves in possession of his secret process, and he was then dismissed at a moment's notice. He then came to this country and started his ill-advised action against a number of persons, including Mr. Smith. The action was dismissed with costs, and the costs made him bankrupt. The net result of his invention, therefore, was that he lost his discovery and became a bankrupt.

The Judge said he thought it was a very proper thing to the case and that Mr. Smith was only doing his duty to the banks with which he was connected in instituting the proceedings. The defendant would be bound over in his own recognisances in £100 to come up for judgment when called upon.

A Calcutta police sergeant has just been dismissed from the force under peculiar circumstances. He was placed in charge of an ex-military man named Wilson, who had been brought over from Bombay under escort. After the last hearing, the sergeant escorted Wilson back to the Presidency goal. There he was told that Wilson could not be admitted as it was after hours, so both returned to the Lal Bazar Police Court, the story causing amusement to all except the sergeant who was subsequently dismissed.

CAWNPORE RIOT.

SIR JAMES MESTONS ENQUIRY.

ALLEGED CIRCULATION OF PAMPHLETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, Aug. 6.

Sir James Meston, Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, arrived here to-day and proceeded to the Town Hall where the Municipal Board presented an address of welcome. In reply, His Honour said he was obliged to alter his programme for Agra owing to the unfortunate serious breach of public tranquillity at Cawnpore which compelled the authorities to fire on the rioters. His Honour said that the struggle was over when, he arrived, but he saw its sad sequels,-the dead and the dying, and heard the wails of widows and the cries of orphans. He would not apportion the blame now, as that would be a matter for the Courts to decide, but it was a sad situation, created by ignorance and fanaticism. His Honour proceeded to eulogise the humanity of the officials who, after th disturbance was quelled, had no thought of revenge, but earnestly helped the maimed and wounded and, during the arrests which followed, great care was taken to discriminate between the actual participants in the riot and those who accidentally got mixed up with them.

MAGISTRATE'S BRAVERY.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 6.

The *Pioneer's* special correspondent wires from Cawnpore:—

As to Sunday's rioting the direct causes have yet to be sifted; however there is a great deal which is obvious. Previous incidents at Cawnpore have shown into how ugly a mood the local populace can work itself. Sunday was a mill hands' holiday. For days previously cleverly-wrded pamphlets had been finding their way amongst them For the morning meeting there had gathered an enormous crowd attracted by many motives, curiosity, and the chance of seeing a row; then came the addresses on which so much will hang, then the movement to the scene of demolition. When the police were, seen, brick-bats were thrown, and in a moment there was a surging crowd fast losing its head. Ammunition there was in plenty. I visited the spot this morning and saw mound after mound of stones, large dangerous missiles, and sufficient of them to arm half an Irish county. When Mr. Tyler and Mr. Dodd came upon the scene, all prudence had been thrown to the winds. A crowd of many thousands had got beyond any control. Strong action was needed and strong officers were there to take it Conscious that all precautions had been taken, and the reserve force was within easy call, Mr. Tyler did his utmost to the last to control the mob. He rode at great personal risk to reason with it, but he could barely make himself heard above the din. "Roko, roko" was all he could say. One venerable old man with a flowing beard was within hearing and his response was encouragement to those around him to stone the Magistrate, and an attempt to rush him. Mr. Tyler retired slowly, not escaping in the shower of brickbats, and when he realised that every moment was precious he gave the order to fire. No blank cartridges, were used as has been stated. The police had catridges loaded with buck shot, and this was the only ammunition employed. Meanwhile Mr. Dodd, keeping his sowars well together, led several charges into the crowd, and there was a desperate struggle. The police had a hard tussle, but eventually fighting every inch of the ground the rioters were pinned in the mosque and the space in front of it.

SHOTS FIRED AT THE CEILING.

SOLDIER'S ESCAPADE AT RAILWAY STATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

Pte. Marshall of the Black Watch Regiment was arrested last evening at Howrah railway station for having fired several shots into the ceiling of the waiting-room. Before the arrest there was a fierce struggle between the police and Pte. Marshall, who was subsequently handed over to the Military authorities.

An enquiry was held at Fort William to-day, by the Adjutant of the Black Watch into the conduct of Private Marshall who created a sensation at Howrah Station on Tuesday by firing ball cartridges into the ceiling of the waiting room. The evidence of the Station Superintendent showed that there was no immediate danger to anybody but that considerable alarm was caused. The soldier's explanation was that he desired to cause a sensation. No statement is obtainable as to the form that the punishment will take, but the man will be dealt with by the military authorities.

CALCUTTA POLICE REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6

A resolution on the police administration of the town of Calcutta for 1912 says that out of ninety-four thousand cases instituted, seventy-five thousand cases ended in convictions and more than a lakh and a half of rupees were realised in fines. Four hundred and eleven persons met with accidental deaths. Forty-four were killed in conveyance accidents. Three hundred and eighty-five private motor cars and 492 motor cycles were registered and 715 iconces for driving motor-cars were issued during last year. There were five companies, who carried on taxi-cab businesses and 54 taxi-cabs were plying for hire. During the last year 1,804 rifles, 3,950 guns and 1,466 revolvers and pistols were imported into Calcutta; 1,217 firearms were purchased in India but none was locally manufactured.

LORD WILLINGDON ON TOUR.

OFFICIAL VISIT TO NASIK.

TOWN'S NEED OF SEVERAL IMPROVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, Aug. 6.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon arrived at Nasik at ten this morning and drove to the Collector's office, where the Municipal Councillors of Nasik presented an address, which among other things referred to the pressing needs of the town in the widening of its streets, its want of a good market place, the lack of a decent building for the municipal office and primary school buildings. The address also referred to the misdirected and foolish action on the part of some young men which disturbed the quiet and peaceful atmosphere of the town a few years ago, whose citizens fully appreciated the boons of British rule and were loyal to the Government.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

In reply to the address, His Excellency said:—

Mr. President and members of the Nasik Municipality,—I thank you most heartily for your cordial and loyal greetings to me to-day on this, the occasion of my first visit to your city which is associated with so much of the past tradition and history of your country, and is so full of religious and sacred associations to your people at the present day. I am delighted to make your acquaintance and to have the pleasure of meeting you, gentlemen, who are undertaking the responsible duties of the local government of this city. It is my wish to visit as far as possible, during my residence amongst you, all the important cities and districts in this Presidency, in order that I may get into personal contact with those who are doing the useful and responsible work of local administration, and find out, by personal enquiry, the various needs and requirements of each locality.

I am glad to find that your administration appears to be advancing on sound and progressive lines, and while I notice with pleasure your appreciation of the material assistance when the Government has given you in the past, let me assure you that sympathetic consideration and assistance will always be extended to those municipalities which show, by their work, a real determination to secure the well-being of the people who are under their care, having full regard to those principles of sound finance and high principle which are so necessary to the satisfactory performance of your important duties.

EDUCATION AND SANITATION.

Your efforts in the promotion of primary education have produced a condition of satisfactory progress, and the fact that you are able to inform me that your city has been practically free from an epidemic of cholera for the past five or six years, is a clear and most encouraging sign of the efficiency of your work with regard to sanitation. I trust that your scheme for the removal of congested areas may still further improve the health condition of your people, and that you have arranged, when demolishing the houses in any given area, to secure for the people who are thus dispossessed of their homes, suitable sites in a more healthy part of your town.

In answer to your reference to the urgent requirements for the benefit of your municipality at the present time let me inform you that the question of the excess expenditure on your water supply is now before the Government and will receive our earnest and, I trust, sympathetic consideration. I understand that no final decision has been arrived at as to the most suitable form of drainage scheme which should be applied to your city, but when this is finally settled, I trust that you may be able to obtain an increased sanitary efficiency for the benefit of your people.

SCHOOLS AND PLAY-GROUNDS.

As to the necessity for the better location of primary schools and the provision of play-grounds, both matters of the highest importance for the mental and physical development of the children in your town, let me remind you that the Government has decided to give free grants for the construction and equipment of primary schools in those municipalities where they are most needed, and where municipalities are unable, out of their funds, to provide their share, viz., one-half, under the grant-in-aid code. I would, therefore, urge you to send in an application for your requirements both for schools and play-grounds to the Director of Public Instruction, and assure you that they will be sympathetically considered by the Government.

It is true that, in the past, the fair name of your city has been sullied by the commission of a terrible crime which caused the death of one who had always worked for the best interests of the people of India, and, therefore, I value very highly your assurance that the citizens of this city fully appreciate the boons of British rule and are loyal to the core.

THE DUTY OF LOYALISTS.

Most sincerely do I believe that the vast majority of the people are happy and contented under British rule and completely loyal to His Majesty, the King-Emperor. But there is no doubt that there are a certain number of people in this country entirely irreconcileable in their views, who by their teachings endeavour to pervert the minds of others in order to make them take a course of action which, if effective, would cause ruin to the country and misery and distress throughout the whole of India. It is the duty of all loyal people not only to give lip service to the expression of loyalty, but courageously and fearlessly to assist the Government to put a stop to the teachings of such men, and to ensure that entire absence of unrest, that complete confidence which is so essential to the future development of this country and to the welfare of this vast population. Legitimate and open expressions of criticism, fairly and reasonably expressed, should be listened to by any Government with care and attention, but the endeavour, by underhand means, by trying to instil ruinous ideas into the minds of young men whom we all wish to see growing up to be honourable, useful citizens of the State, should be, and I am confident,

(Continued on page 5.

KARACHI NOTES.

PHENOMENAL RAINFALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 2.

The rain, which I referred to in my last letter as having come at last and averted a water famine, has continued at intervals during the past fortnight, has been general throughout Sind, and in parts has been so heavy as to have produced some disastrous results, the railway line has been breached in several places, and in the districts many houses have tumbled down, some small villages washed away, and, especially in the parts of the country below the hills, many hundreds of acres of land have been submerged. From the reports that have been coming in, though the rain has improved the inundation by raising the level of the water in the canals which had been very low, some of the canals have burst, and considerable damage has been done to the standing crops. The rainfall in Sind is very variable for each year, fluctuating between a few cents, and perhaps 20 inches and more. In the Karachi district in 1851 a fall of 22.19 was reported between the 5th July and 3rd August, but, this year, in one week alone—the last week of last month—Sijawal registered 19.70 and Tatta 20. 57, so that the year's total rainfall bids fair to be quite phenomenal. No wonder Tatta reports "Scores of houses have fallen and hundreds of people have been rendered homeless. Not a single house in the town has escaped damage of some kind and many have suffered much. The district bungalow at Makli has fallen in parts; so also the vegetable market in the town."

BREACHES ON THE RAILWAY.

The not unusual and unexpected result of such a rainfall has been a series of breaches of the North Western Railway line in several parts. Between Karachi and Kotri there were breaches in two places between Baudabad and Jhimpir. On Sunday, the 20th July, a vast stream of water from the hilly parts of the country, unable to find sufficient exit through the bridges and culverts, surged across the line, and at about midday the "down line" was the first to give way. In the afternoon the Bombay-Quetta mail which is a down mail was in consequence run on the "up line." At this time the stream was a mile wide and flowing like a mill stream nearly 18 inches over the rails. It was with great difficulty and anxiety that the train was piloted through this water, and eventually reached Karachi at 1 a. m. on Monday instead of 6 p. m. on the previous day. It got through just in time, for soon after its passing the water got the upper hand and breached both lines, so that all traffic had to be stopped for the night. The train that generally gets to Karachi at 10. 30. p. m. was held up at Jhimpir. The only train started from Karachi that night was the Lahore Mail; this had to halt at some distance from the nearest breach for the greater part of the night, and on the following morning the transhipment of the passengers and mails was effected by midday. Fortunately the rain stopped about 10 a. m. on Monday and so enabled the railway engineers to get to work and by 3 p. m. one track was restored, and so through communication with Karachi again established. That same afternoon the Dadu line (i.e. the Kotri-Quetta line) was breached also in 2 places and for 36 hours the passengers had to be transhipped. Fortunately a goods train was caught in between the two breaches, and the passengers were got across from one breach to the other in the goods waggons At this part, as far as the eye could see, there was nothing but water, and the line, where it was not breached, was the only part of *terra firma* visible, and here all the jackals, hares, partridges, *et cetera*, *et cetera*, were gathered for refuge from the floods. At one place the rails were suspended for a length of about 40 yards, and one brave lady passenger went across in a trolly with a raging torrent beneath! Besides being suspended, the two rails were not at the same level, so that the trolly was in places at an angle of 30 degrees to the horizontal! It is stated on good authority that if the rain had continued for a few hours more, quite 15 miles of this part of the line would have been washed away. By dint of great exertion the breaches have been repaired and through communication on both lines restored.

LOCAL RAIN EFFECTS.

As to Karachi and its immediate neighbourhood, the rain has been a blessing to the general public but a loss to a good number of individuals and to some of the firms, especially our great grain exporters, three of whom, it is said, have received damage to their goods to the extent of well over Rs 1,00.000 each, in one case it being reckoned as much as Rs. 2,00,000. For some days the entire compound of the Telegraph Department, and a considerable area outside it as well as the Public road was submerged, as also some of the roads in the garden quarter.

The water supply has been greatly benefitted.

Rain fell from Saturday evening, the 19th July and in a period of about 35 hours the following rainfall was recorded: Malir 8-14 inches, and Municipal Office, Karachi, 7-22 inches.

The total rainfall recorded in the last 2 1-4 years viz. since March, 1911 had been as follows:—Malir 4.17 inches and Karachi 4. 88 inches.

This slight rainfall over such a prolonged period as 2 1-4 years had put a great strain on the Karachi Municipality's scource of water supply at Malir and since the hot weather came in about April, and the consumption began to go up, it had been with great difficulty that the supply was maintained. It is, therefore, a great relief to all that additional supplies are now available.

The Lyari River came down in flood early on Sunday morning, the 20th July, and at maximum flood was flowing about 7 feet deep in the channel, or about 4 feet below the string course on the bund fixed at road level. The bunds stood well, and the improved channel constructed since the 1910 flood dealt adequately with the water flowing down.

It is related that a sporting party of Europeans set out during the height of the rain to see the Hubb river in flood; when they reached the foot of the Maghan Pir hills further progress was stopped by a freshet in the Nowrangi nullah; they then essayed to return to Karachi; but on arriving at the Lyari, it was found in full flood and uncrossable. Further details of the flight of the party that night are not disclosed. One sporting gentleman—well-known in yachting circles here-accomplished the journey to the Hubb successfully by taking a boat to the Salt works and thence proceeding by road.

DETENTION OF THE ENGLISH MAIL

Some alarm was created here on the evening of the 19th July, by the non-arrival of the s. s. "Linga" with the English mail from Bombay. She did not come into port till next day. It appears that the ship encountered a cyclone off the coast of Kathiawar, and to avoid running into it "hove to" off the coast until the cyclone was past, and it was safe to proceed.

TELEGRAPH CABLE BROKEN.

One other result of the rain was that the Hubb River came down in such a heavy flood that the force of the outrush of the water at the exit in the sea was so great as to break the Indo-European Telegraph submarine cable. As at the same time all the telegraph land lines along the Mekran coast had been brought down by the rain, the Indo-European Telegraphs had to obtain the loan of one of the Government lines via Quetta, and for some days this was the only means of telegraphic communication with Europe. The s. s. 'Patrick Stewart" went out the other day and, fortunately finding a calmer sea than was expected, succeeded in making the necessary repair.

PREPARING FOR THE CONGRESS IN KARACHI.

The first meeting of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress, 1913, was held at the Khalikdina Hall, Karachi, on Saturday. After Mr. Gullamali G. Chagla had been voted to the chair, the Hon'ble Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas who had convened the meeting in his capacity as president of the Karachi District Congress Committee was elected President of the Reception Committee; Mr. Gullamali G. Chagla and Rao Bahadur Dewan Hiranand Khemsing, B. A. LL. B. were appointed General Secretaries, the following gentlemen, Secretaries: Seth Lokamal Chellaram and Messrs. Achalsing M. Advani, Kaloomal Pahloomal and Jamnadas Valabdas; Messrs. Dipchand T. Ojha and Sheworam Devanmar, Treasurers.

The following gentlemen were appointed District Additional Secretaries:—Hyderabad:—Mukhi Jethanand Pritamdas (Secretary), Bhai Tarachand Parsram (Treasurer). Shikarpur:—Dewan Naraindas Motaram. Sukkur:—Mr. Mulchand Pessumal. Larkana:—Mr. Lalchand Nawalrai. Jacobabad:—Seth Assardas Shewaram.

The Credit Bank of India Ld. were appointed bankers of the Congress for the year.

It was reported lately that at a meeting held at Allahabad, the United Provinces Congress Committee had unanimously recommended Nawab Syed Mohamed Saheb Bahadur for election as President of the Congress at Karachi, but it is whispered here that the Hon. Prince Ghulam Mohamed of Madras is to be the coming President of the Karachi Congress. It seems that the participation of all these prominent Mohamedans in this Congress is viewed with great displeasure by the great body of Sindhi Mohamedans, who suspect that this is an astute move on the part of the Congresswallas, not so much for the purposes of enlisting the sympathies of the Mohamedans in the Congress, as with the object of throwing dust in the eyes of the political world. Considerable speculation is rife as to the success of the Congress at a centre like this where the Hindus are so small a proportion of the community.

THE I. C. S IN SIND.

The members of the Indian Civil Service in Sind have been very unfortunate lately in losing by death no less than four of their number within the last year. Messrs Crichley, Hore, and Varley, were all young and promising men cut off in the prime of life, and now Karachi is grieved to learn of the death, after a very few days' illness, of Mr. A. E. W. Steward.

Other changes have taken and are taking place in the highest offices in the land, in that Mr. W. H. Lucas, Commissioner in Sind, has gone on leave, and Mr. Cadell with a great reputation from Bombay, has come in his place. Mr. Pratt, our Judicial Commissioner-in-Sind is shortly proceeding on leave, and Mr. Hayward is to act for him, the vacancy so created being filled by Mr. C. C. Boyd.

C. E. Z. M. SALE OF WORK.

The Church of England Zenana Mission held a very successful Annual Sale of Work at the Frere Hall, the net proceeds of which exceed Rs. 1700. Mr. Lucas Commissioner-in-Sind, on the eve of his departure on short leave, found time to be present and to declare the sale open. He spoke appreciatively of the Mission educational work, their efforts to promote self-help for indigent widows, and their training of women-teachers. Many of the leading ladies of the station presided at the various stalls. The attractions of the Tea-room were considerably enhanced by Mrs. Hudson and her bevy of picturesque Japanese waitresses, and by the excellent programme of music, vocal and instrumental, which, under the able guidance of Mr. T. C. Beaumont, was gone through during the two days of the sale.

CHINCHILLA FARMS IN ENGLAND.

The recent acquisition by the Zoological Society of some chinchillas has led to a suggestion that chinchilla farms might be started successfully in England. The suggestion is at present no more than a suggestion, and a member of the Zoological Society with whom a London pressman had some conversation in mail week, was not prepared to indicate any particular part of the country as being specially suitable for the purposes though he thought the scheme ought to be feasible. A prominent London furrier who also discussed the question seemed to think that if chinchilla farms could be started in England the farmers would probably find it more profitable at first to sell the best animals alive to other farmers. He based this remark upon what has been done on the silver fox farms in Prince Edward Island, and said that owing to the best animals having been sold for breeding purposes in Russia and elsewhere the trade had as yet been little affected by these farms, though of course in time the supply of these furs would increase and the cost would naturally come down. The chinchilla farms which have already been started in the Andes, he said, have already had some effect upon the market, and while he could not quote the prices at the last sales off-hand, he was certain that they were lower than the £6 10 and £4 8s paid in 1910 for "real" and and "bastard" chinchilla skins.

AMERICA'S DRINK BILL.

During last year the American people drank more whisky and beer and smoked more tobacco than in any previous year of their history. Over 143 000,000 gallons of whisky and brandy were consumed, an increase of more than 7,000,000 gallons over the previous year's consumption.

This was in addition to 64,500,000 barrels of beer, breaking the previous record by 1,000,000 barrels. More than 7,000,000 cigars and 14,000,0 0 cigarettes were smoked during the year, and over 403,000,000lb of tobacco, in addition to 33.000,000lb. of snuff, which were sold. In spite of these figures the number of saloons decreased by 18,000 during the year. The revenue profited by £60,500,000 taxation.

For a gallant attempt to rescue a boy from drowning in the Regent's Canal, the Rev. T. H. Keit, curate of St. Michael's, Camden Town, has received the Royal Humane Society's certificate.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

THREE YEARS' SERVICE IN FRANCE.

BERLIN, July 18.

Article XVIII of the new French Army Bill, fixing the period of service of the French soldier at three years, has been adopted by the Chamber. In this manner the introduction of the Three Years' Service into France has been secured. The amendment suggested by MM. Paul Boncour and Messimy, in accordance with which the period of service was to be fixed at two years and six months, thus offering a compromise proved the last stage in the final victory of the Government. In all 578 members recorded their votes, of which 312 were for the new article and 266 against it; from which it will be seen that the new law had many opponents. The majority consisted of 71 Socialists, 114 Radical Socialists, 40 Members of the Radical Left, 10 of the Democratic Left, 26 Socialist Republicans, 1 Progressist, 1 Liberal and 3 Independent Members, among whom was M. Ernest Rochet. This decision resulted from a vote of confidence proposed by M. Barthou. Seldom has a nervous Government sought to strengthen its position by such a number of appeals, within a short period of time, to the confidence of its supporters as has the present French Ministry. The Chamber has even caused Barthou's speech to be posted up in the different Departments, as the Opposition is still strong in the country. By agreeing to Article XVIII, the French Deputies have taken a heavy responsibility on their shoulders. It is extremely doubtful, if all the Deputies who voted in favour of this Bill did so with a cheerful heart; but when the Government openly states that the safety of the country depends on the passing of this law, when all newspapers write articles in favour of its adoption, speak anxiously of a coming German invasion, and continually dwell on the enormous numerical superiority of the German army, it is very difficult to oppose such a measure, especially in France, where people are easily rendered nervous in this direction. If we bear in mind that every available more or less able-bodied man is claimed by the Army, and that 87 per cent. of those liable to service are taken, as against 51 per cent. in Germany, we can form a very clear idea of the heavy burden imposed upon France by militarism. Furthermore, in Germany the better educated classes only serve one year, of which period only three weeks are actually passed in barracks, whereas in France no such privilege exists, as all without distinction spend two years in barracks, which are still far from being all that they ought to be from the point of sanitation and comfort. Added to all this, there exists in France an anti-military movement, whereas in Germany nothing of the sort is known. And now, to make matters worse, the period of service is to be extended from two to three years. If we bear all this in mind, it will be seen that the new law will prove a heavy burden, especially on the educated classes. The professors of the French Universities have already protested against the introduction of the new law, as they, with much show of reason, fear that it will affect the education and culture of the country.

In addition to all these reasons why the extended period of service is likely to prove extremely unpopular, it still remains very doubtful whether this fresh burden will have the results that are hoped for. A Three Years' Service cannot increase the war strength of the French Army The soldiers who will after the introduction of the new law, be completing their third year of service would, under the previous regulations, have been the first to be called out as reserves in the event of a mobilisation. The only improvement brought about by the new law is that the strength of the Army will be greater during the first days of a war. But, even admitting this, the German Army can be mobilised in so rapid a manner as almost to do away with any existing French advantage on this score at the beginning of a war. Consequently, this burden will, in reality, bring no real advantage with it.

And this last argument is the most effective of all against the introduction of the Three Years' Service. It is an argument that will be continued to be advanced long after the law has come into force. A continued opposition is to be foreseen, and the longer the new law remains in force, the heavier will the burdens that it imposes become.

SLUMP IN THE GERMAN IRON INDUSTRY.

For a considerable number of months, prices have been steadily falling on the iron market. In Belgium, the falling off in the price of raw iron is making itself distinctly felt, and it is especially from the latter country that the slump in the prices of bar iron, hoop iron, and sheet-iron had its origin. This affects Germany seriously, as the output of iron in this country continues to increase at a very rapid rate. During the first six months of 1913, the output of raw iron in Germany, amounted to over 9 1-2 million tons; this figure shows an advance of more than one million tons on the amount produced during the same period of the previous year, which was in itself already a record. This is the most rapid increase within a period of twelve months that has been as yet noted. The suggestion has already been made that production should be artificially limited, in order thus to prevent prices from falling still lower, and to protect the masters from further loss. But our great industrial leaders are totally opposed to this pessimistic suggestion, and have already found a means to deal with the difficulties of the situation. The different barron works have come to an arrangement by means of which prices are to be kept up to a certain figure, and all cutting of prices, such as usually accompany a slump of this kind, is to be avoided by mutual agreement. Furthermore, in order not to flood the home markets, and not to lose the position on foreign markets that Germany has gained for herself, additional measures have been taken and these latter are also being supported by the heads of the coal trade. To begin with, due attention was paid to the fact that the existing social legislation in the German Empire imposes a heavy tax upon owners, and one such as is not found in other countries. In Belgium, there exists no workmen's insurance of this kind, whereas in England the insurance exists, but the premiums are chiefly paid from the coffers of the State. For these reasons, Belgium is able, in times of slump, to dispose of her surplus iron in neutral markets at a lower price than Germany and this without loss. In order to enable the German iron-masters to compete on more equal terms with Belgium, the iron Masters Union have agreed to offer a bounty to German exporters. Other branches, too, of the iron and steel trade are to be assisted by the granting of a bounty on all exports, in order in this manner to equalise, to some extent, the burdens imposed by social legislature. The Colliery Syndicate has also agreed to support the iron trade for the period during which the existing situation continues; this support will take the form of a bonus of M. 1.50 on every ton of coal used for the production of iron for export purposes. By these means it is hoped to help the German iron industry successfully to weather the present difficulties with which it has to contend.

THE GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

In the year 1893, the number of students attending the universities of Germany amounted, all told, to 27,000. Ten years later the number had increased to 35,000; but shortly afterwards an enormous addition took place, so that in the course of a further decade the number of German students attending the various seats of learning in the Fatherland had nearly doubled itself. In the winter term 1912 to 1913, there were 58,925 students matriculated at the twenty-one German universities, and if we add to this number 3,750 men and 1,722 women who were not matriculated, but who were attending the lectures as guests, then we have a grand total of 64,337 persons attending the various German universities during the term in question. But the summer term of 1913, witnessed a still greater increase in numbers, the number of regular students amounting to 60,350, and the entire number of ladies and gentlemen attending the courses, including those who had not regularly matriculated, amounted to 64,462.

This great increase in the number of German students may be attributed to various causes. In the first place, the increase in the population of Germany has naturally created a vast number of positions to be filled; more school masters, judges and barristers are called for, and there is also a greater demand for doctors, chemists, etc. Furthermore, the vastly improved financial position of the entire country and the higher existing standard of culture have caused great numbers of the middle, and even of the lower classes to strive for the advantages of a university education. There are also two other factors which must not be forgotten: the increasing number of foreigners attending our universities, and the fact that women students are now admitted. In the year 1872, the German universities were visited by about 800 foreigners; at the present moment, the number of these non-German students must amount to some 5,000. With regard to lady students, there were about 1,108 of them attending our universities in the year 1908, but the winter term 1912 to 1913 could boast of 3,213. The number of students is still steadily increasing, but not with such leaps and bounds as during the period already mentioned.

And now we come to the question of in what proportion these students are divided among the different universities. More than half of them are inscribed in the different Prussian seats of learning. During the summer term of 1913, more than half of the students inscribed, to be accurate 31,221 were attending the Prussian universities. The three Bavarain universities numbered at this time 9,401 students, and there were 5,280 students at the two Baden Universities, whereas there were 14.000 students at all the other German seats of learning, including the university of Strasburg, Berlin, Munich, and Leipzig are now by far the largest of the German universities but these three are what is known as winter universities, and have far less students during the summer term than the winter. The figures for the winter term 1912-13 and the summer term 1913 are, for Berlin, 9,806 and 8,386 respectively; for Munich 6,759 and 6,644 and for Leipzig 5,351 and 5,171. The number of students matriculated at these monster universities has almost doubled itself since 1895. In summer, the German students show a marked preference for those seats of learning which are picturesquely situated, and afford ample opportunity for agreeable excursions; for instance, Bonn University had during the winter term only 4,179 students, whereas the number rose in the summer to 4,460; in the case of Freiburg, the number increased from 2,627 in winter to 3,163 in summer; Heidelberg shows a similar increase from 2,264 to 2,617, and the beautifully situated Wurttemberg University of Tubingen shows a rise of from 1,898 to 2,234 students. Strasburg University was founded in the year 1872, and since that year only one other university, complete in all its faculties, has been opened we refer to the National Westpmalian University of Munster, which hitherto could not boast of a medical faculty. The fact that 2,189 students attended this latter university during the winter term 1912 to 1913 and that this number increased to 2,209 during the following summer term, shows that there was a real demand for this university. If Frankfort-on the-Main is to be included in the course of the next few years, among German university towns, and should Hamburg also follow with a fully equipped seat of the higher learning it is probably that a more equal distribution of students may take place throughout the Empire. The University of Greifswald, which lies somewhat out of the beaten track, can show an increase in the number of its students of nearly 70 per cent. in the course of the last five years, Kiel can boast of an addition during the same period of 60 per cent and Gottingen, Konigsberg and Freiburg nearly 40 per cent. more students than they had five years ago.

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HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY CASES.

A sitting of the Insolvency Court was held yesterday, Mr. Justice Macleod, the Commissioner, presiding:—

GOVINDRAO MADHAVRAO DUPLE.

Mr. Ardeshir B. Kapadia appeared on behalf of the opposing creditor Mulchand Shantidas and moved for a rule *nisi* calling upon the legal representatives of the deceased insolvent to show cause why his estates should not be administered in his insolvency. Counsel stated that the deceased insolvent was a partner in the firm of Babaji Sakaram which carried on business as photographers. Mulchand was a creditor for Rs. 600. The company would not accept a hundi for this amount, hence the application was made. Govindrao died on June 6, 1913, leaving a widow and a minor son. His debt amounted to one lakh of rupees and his share in the family estates situated at Lohar Chawl Street was estimated at about Rs. 20,000.

The Court granted the rule.

MANILAL MOHANLAL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai appeared on behalf of one of the creditors and applied for leave to file a suit against the Official Assignee and the insolvent.

The Commissioner granted leave.

ABDUL-SAKOOR ISMAIL.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the insolvent and applied for the usual interim order.

Mr. Dastoor appeared on behalf of one of the creditors and objected to the application.

Counsel for the insolvents stated that the opposing creditor had not given his client any notice and the application made was irregular. He stood security for one Jammahomed, and when he failed the insolvent was pressed by the Indian Specie Bank. Mr. Dastoor contended that his client had given the insolvent a notice. His schedule showed debts amounting to one lakh and ninty-five thousand rupees, and his client was a creditor for Rs. 80,000. The insolvent carried on business as a Commission Agent, and he had not lodged any account books with the Official Assignee. In 1909, he filed his schedule but he did not proceed with it for two years.

The Court granted the usual interim order.

HASENALLI IBRAMJI.

Mr. Campbell appeared for the insolvent and applied for a rule why the adjudication order should not be set aside. Counsel stated that the adjudication order was obtained on three allegations. Those allegations were that the insolvent was unable to pay, that he had transferred his goods to another person and that he had left his place of residence. All these allegations were false. The insolvent bought from the petitioner goods of the value of Rs. 7,000 and paid him Rs. 4,000. He also obtained from the petitioner Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 600 on promissory notes which were not yet due. The insolvent offered him Rs. 700 but he refused to have it, and afterwards made those allegations. The insolvent also did not leave his shop at Darukhana.

The Court granted the rule returnable on Monday next.

VITHALDAS SOONDERDAS.

Mr. Jesangbhai Patel appeared for the insolvent and applied for and obtained an extension of the interim order for three months.

ANANDRAO RAMRAO TALPADE.

Mr. Motiwala appeared for the insolvent and applied for and obtained an extension of the interim order for six months.

MOHINOODIN GULAMALI.

Mr. Ardeshir B. Kapadia appeared for the insolvent and applied for and obtained an extension of the interim order for two months.

The following insolvents obtained their discharges:—Ratilal Harjivandas Thacker; Sitaram Vasudeo Pradhan; Laxman Ganoo; Pema Devji Surti; Ganpat Madev Mohite and Harischander Madev Mohite; Moosa Vali Khoja; Elia Soloman Mangaoker; Vasudev Narayen Khatkhate; Vithal Mahadev Vengoorleker; Hooseinsha Valad Mahomedsha; Yaswantrao Krishnaji Karande; Vasant Narayen Dalvi and Eknath Anaji Fadkari.

BANDEALI HIRJI.

The liabilities of the above named insolvent amounted to Rs. 7,26,061 and his assets to Rs. 2,54,638 of which the Official Assignee covered only Rs. 60,000. It was stated that, prior to his insolvency, he gave some money to his daughter, Fatmabai, and to his mehta. A notice was, therefore, issued to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for giving undue preference to some of his creditors. Seven charges of fraud had been framed against him by the Commissioner at the previous hearing. To these the insolvent pleaded not guilty and claimed to be tried.

The Hon. the Advocate-General, with Mr. Bahadurji, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. J. D. Davar defended.

After recording evidence, Mr. Davar said that one of the important witnesses was the insolvent's daughter, Fatmabai. He became involved through his son-in-law, Cassum Nananji Miyani, to whom he had lent Rs.85,000. Counsel said that the witness Fatmabai was unable to attend the Court.

At this stage, Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for Fatmabai and said that, as she was in the delicate state, she could not be present, and, therefore, he asked that her evidence should be taken on commission.

Mr. Bahadurji did not oppose, as there were criminal charges against the insolvent.

The Court ordered that the evidence of Fatmabai should be taken on commission by Mr. Patel, chief clerk of the Court, and the case was postponed.

SEDITIOUS MOVEMENTS.

Keshaw Balkrishna Kulkarni presented an application before the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton and the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah for the revision of an order passed by Mr. Simcox, the District Magistrate of East Khandesh.

Mr. Weldon with Mr. W. B. Pradhan appeared for the applicant.

It was stated that Mr. Simcox, having come to know that seditious lectures were being delivered at the house of certain men in the village of Sindad in East Khandesh, issued notices against sixteen persons to show cause why criminal proceedings should not be taken against them. It appeared that people were enduced to meet at the houses where the lectures were delivered, and a picture of Bal Gangadhar Tilak used to be hung up and garlanded on certain occasions, while the speakers would extol his deeds and make unsavoury references to recent occurrences in Bengal and Nasik. An attempt was also made to collect funds for the cause.

According to the notices of the District Magistrate, all the persons appeared before him and, after an enquiry, fourteen were discharged but he held that it was proved that seditious lectures were delivered at the houses of Kulkarni and Narher Sukhdeo, whom he convicted and ordered to furnish a bond for Rs. 500 each and personal security for the like sum for good behaviour for six months.

Mr. Weldon said that the information laid before Mr. Simcox was the result of enmity. The meetings were harmless and pictures of Their Majesties were hung up in the room where the meetings took place.

Their Lordships rejected the application.

THE POLICE COURTS.

TRUSTFUL GIRL LOSES HER ORNAMENTS.

Abbas alias Hassan Ahmed, a Mahomedan, was, yesterday, charged by Sub-Inspector Chimanlal, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, with kidnapping a girl named Rahibai, and theft of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 135, which the girl had about her.

It appeared that on the 29th of last month the girl was going to her house at Khara Talao. The girl was alone and the accused represented to her that he was her maternal uncle and made her believe in his story by telling her about her relations, etc. The accused then took the girl to a restaurant and told her that to wear so many ornaments and walk on the roads without sufficient protection was risky. He suggested that he should take off her ornaments and keep them till they reached her home. The girl believed in all that he had said and agreed to this. A few minutes after the jewellery had been taken from her, the accused vanished. The grandfather of the girl hearing of what had happened immediately lodged a complaint with the police. The accused was arrested and the property was recovered from a Marwari with whom it had been pledged by the accused.

The accused admitted his guilt. He had three previous convictions and the magistrate sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

LORD WILLINGDON ON TOUR.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

will be, suppressed by every fair minded and honourable lover of his land.

Let me thank you sincerely, in conclusion, for your kind and generous wishes to Lady Willingdon and myself, and let me echo your wish that my term of office among you, so happily begun, may be productive of real benefits to all classes, all races, and all creeds who live here under the British Crown.

VISITS AND INTERVIEWS.

After receiving the address, Lord Willingdon gave private interviews to a number of gentlemen, and Lady Willingdon visited the girls' schools and the Zenana Hospital.

In the afternoon Lord Willingdon was entertained by the Edward Club, an institution founded from the King Edward Memorial Fund with a view to promote social intercourse between rulers and the ruled.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 6th August.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Atzilla are subject to long delay and should be accepted at sender's risk (16-6-13).

Telegrams for Salonika can no longer be sent via Servian territory. (17-7-13).

Private telegrams in code and cipher for Roumania are prohibited This applies to Telegrams for Offices in Roumania. (12-7-13)

Prohibition of Cipher or code Language Applies only to private messages destined for or transiting Bulgaria except telegrams exchanged between diplomatic legations (24-7-13).

Exchange of telegrams with Bulgarian office at Salonika is suspended. (9-7-13).

Telegrams for all places in Equador except Guayaqil Santa Elena and Esmeralda should be accepted at sender's risk. Telegrams for San Juan Del sur in Nigargua should be accepted without restrictions. (31-7-13).

The Burma Railways notify that the Southern Shan States Railway extension to Yinmabin, seven miles beyond the present terminus of Kpwedatson, will be opened for traffic of all descriptions on August 20th.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

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and go by the rule—mix well, dry, 1 part of Paisley Flour to 8 parts of ordinary flour.

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NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

THE SWINDLER'S PARADISE.

In the U. S. Senate in mail week Senator Thomas, Colorado, argued that panics in the United States did not necessarily follow changes in the import tariffs, and alluded to the New York Stock Exchange as "the Monte Carlo of American finance," "the swindler's paradise," and "the most pernicious and corroding influence in the land."

HORSES FOR THE ARMY.

An interesting statement as to the supply of horses for the British Army was made by Colonel Seely in the speech at the annual dinner of King Edward's Horse. The War Secretary agreed that it was very necessary that we should take every step to make sure of this supply. We had gone so far in securing this end, he said, that he believed there would be a great deal more than one horse for each man; indeed there would be a great deal more than two horses for each man when the time came. (Cheers.)

DEMAND FOR FOLK MUSEUM.

At the concluding meeting of the Museum Association Conference at Hull, a resolution was carried expressing sympathy with a proposal to make provision in the grounds of the Crystal Palace for a British Folk Museum on the open-air plan. It was also resolved to call the attention of the Board of Education to the advisability of augmenting collections at the Victoria and Albert Museum for circulation amongst provincial museums, which were increasing in number and attaining higher artistic excellence. Mr. Charles Madeley, of Warrington, was elected president. The conference will meet at Swansea next year.

TORREY-ALEXANDER MISSION.

Mr. Alexander, formerly of the Torrey-Alexander Mission, landed at Plymouth from the Olympic. Mr. Alexander, who was accompanied by his wife, went home to Birmingham, and will afterwards visit Glasgow, Edinburgh Dundee, and other parts of Scotland. He has returned from a tour in Australia and New Zealand with Dr. William Chapman. The mission has been extremely successful. He conducted over 700 meetings More recently he was with Dr. Torrey, in Chicago, where they conducted a mission. Dr. Torrey is now in Los Angeles where several thy people have erected for him a Bible College, thirteen storeys high, and has an auditorium capable of holding 4,500 people.

CAPTAIN'S NOTABLE FEAT.

A remarkable feat of navigation has been accomplished by Captain Charles Charleton, who sailed the Liverpool ship Harold, a vessel of 1,299 tons, laden with wheat, into Queenstown Harbour Captain Charleton had brought his ship from Australia, a distance of 15,000 miles, without the aid of a single officer. Efforts to find officers at Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney all failed, and the captain had no alteanative but to set out for England with a crew—all but two of whom are foreigners—ignorant of navigation The voyage lasted 108 days. For one period of six weeks the captain did not remove his clothes, and during most of the voyage he could only obtain snatches of sleep in a deck-chair on the poop of the ship.

INDIAN SERVICES COMMISSION.

Lord Islington gave a dinner party to the members of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India, at 20, Cavendish-square. The following guests were present The Prime Minister, the Marquess of Crewe, Mr. E S. Montagu, Mr. M. Baring, Sir Felix Schuster, Sir Francis Hopwood, Sir Louis Dane, Sir Thomas Holderness, Major-General P. D. Henderson, Sir Murray Hammick, Sir Theodore Morison, Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Mr. Abdur Rahim, Mr. G. K. Gokhale, Mr. W. C. Madge, Mr. F. G. Sly, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. E. W. Gillan, Mr. Malcolm Ross, Mr. H. Bellos, Mr. M. S. D. Butler, and Mr. Russell Sott.

LOVE AND THE LAW.

Mille. Helene Miropolsky, the prominent young barrister, whose meteoric career is almost as well known to Londoners as to Parisians, is married. The engagement was only made public in mail week in Paris and the wedding took place eight days later. The bridegroom is 30, the bride 25. By a curious coincidence Mile. Miropolsky lectured only a month or two ago in Paris on the subject of marriage. She showed up very forcibly how married unhappiness is often due to the totally different conception of marriage on the part of the man and the woman. Only too frequently the man looked to marriage as the period of repose after a life of gay bachelordom, whereas the bride saw in it the realisation of her most cherished ideals of happiness and romance.

£50 DAMAGES FOR AN EJECTION.

Mr. Alfred Pratt, of a London firm of publishers, was awarded £50 damages at Swansea Assizes for an assault committed by Mr. Herbert John Taylor, the acting manager of the Cardiff Empire Last January Mr. Pratt disapproved of songs by Miss Mille Prayne and hissed. He was hustled out, and, it was stated was knocked down by the defendant and struck in the face several times. The defence was that Mr. Pratt aimed a blow at the manager which missed, and that then the doorkeeper proceeded to eject him. Both fell, and plaintiff, it was asserted, sustained injury by his head coming in contact the with staircase. Moss Empirers Limited, were joined as defendants.

HOW COTTON IS "GOING."

Replying in the Parliamentary Papers to Mr. S. Arnold, the Liberal member for the Holmfirth Division of Yorkshire, the President of the Board of Trade gives the value of exports of cotton yarns and manufactures from the countries named in 1903 and 1912, as follows:

	1903.	1912.
	£	£
United Kingdom.	73,600,000	122,200,000
France	7,400,000	15,900,000
Germany	16,500,000	23,900,000
United States ...	6,200,000	8,700,000

It was in 1903. it will be remembered, that Mr. Chamberlain started, the "raging, tearing" campaign of Tariff Reform on the ground that our staple industries were "going." Since that year our cotton exports have, indeed, been "going"—to the extent of no less than an increase of £48,600,000 in ten years!

DIABETES.

An interesting treatise dealing with causes, different stages and the most effective treatment of Diabettes, Hydrocele and Skin diseases, will be given away free to the readers of the "Bombay Gazette' on application to—A. Chatterji & Co., (B. G.) 108-2, Machuabazar Road, Calcutta.

HYDROCELE

BRIEF AND PITHY.

THE DUKE AND HIS STATUE.

The committee who are erecting a statue of Lord Kitchener at Calcutta took the precaution of submitting designs to Lord Kitchener himself.

This, the "Manchester Guardian" points out, was a sagacious reversal of the process which ended in the shattering controversy about the Duke of Wellington's statue that used to stand outside Apsley House, and was afterwards banished to Aldershot.

It was not till the controversy was at its height that a correspondent conceived the brilliant idea of asking for the Duke of Willington's own opinion of the statue.

As the statue in all its monstrous size faced the Duke when he shaved in the morning, he no doubt had an opinion about it, and a very strong one.

The correspondent wrote that in this crisis of public feeling he "took the liberty" of addressing himself to the Duke. The Duke's answer, for which (says the writer) I must rely on my memory, as I cannot trace the letter, ran like this:—

F. M. the Duke of Wellington begs to assure Mr. X. that he has taken no liberty in asking for the Duke of Wellington's opinion of the Duke of Wellington's statue. Mr. X. has a perfect right to ask the Duke of Wellington's opinion. The Duke of Wellington conceives that he has an equal right to withhold his opinion from Mr. X.

MAKING THE HEN LAY.

The wedding of Miss Inez Milholland, the American advocate of "Votes for Women," to Mr. Eugene Boissevain, as described in London cables to New York, has surprised her father, although, as he said to the "Daily Telegraph" New York correspondent, there is nothing unusual for her in the way she managed the affair.

"I recall," said Mr. Milholland reminiscently, "how, when she was a little toddler, her nurse reported that Nan was at the top of a high haystack, from which she refused to descend when ordered. Mrs. Milholland went out to see about it. She tried to coax the young wayward from her high perch but she stamped her little foot determinedly, and said, 'There's a nasty old hen up here that won't lay her eggs, and I am going to make her do it.' That was our Nan from the beginning and she has been that way ever since."

POSITION IS EVERYTHING.

Bishop Oliphant, of Llandaff, (says the "Western Mail") had a well-to-do young man as curate who had rather sporting instincts. He kept his own horses, and always drove tandem.

The bishop disapproved, and decided to administer a rebuke on a favourable opportunity. Both the bishop and the curate, each driving in his own way, met near the historic Cow and Snuffers.

The bishop, of course, was driving two abreast, and the curate tandem, as usual. "I really must protest," said the bishop, "at your driving about in such a manner." "Well, my lord," said the curate, "you are driving two horses, and so am I. What is the difference?"

After a few moments' reflection Bishop Oliphant replied, "If, when we are at prayers at the Cathedral, the congregation placed their hands in the same position as you have placed your horses, what would become of the dignity and solemnity of the service?"

THE BLACK BOTTLE.

A correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" recalls a curious belief which he met among very poor people in Lancashire.

A lad of eighteen told me that they were going to fetch his mother out of a certain excellent and well-appointed hospital, as "they give her the black bottle and we won't have her killed."

When I pressed him to say what he could possibly mean, he stoutly maintained that in that hospital, when patients reached a certain stage of sickness, they were 'given the black bottle" to kill them off quickly and save further trouble.

After a great deal of inquiry I found out what he was talking of. Being in a state of collapse with heart disease, his mother had been given oxygen to breathe from a cast iron cylinder of the kind familiar to all who have used oxygen for lantern purposes. As oxygen is only given in extreme cases, and few who reach that stage recover, the other patients believed that it was given with the direct intention to kill.

DARREN.

Blackburn men (says the "Manchester Guardian") have been heard to gibe at Darwen in the mystic phrase, "Ay, that's Darren, wheer they'd use t' shut turn-pike gates to keep snow out o' t' town."

WHERE IS ACH?

We have long been accustomed to puzzling the Sassenach (says the "Glasgow News") by talking familiarly about "Mullguy," which he looks for in vain even in the most reliable atlas, or if he should discover it under the disguise of Milngavie, we try him with "Loch'neuch" (or Lochnyeuch to spell it phonetically) many Scotsmen even would fail to recognise this as Lochwinnoch. A commercial traveller has just discovered another of these peculiar local names while on his rounds up North. He had noticed, at a station where his train stopped, an old porter limping alongside the train, and crying out at every other step. "Ach! Ach!" and assumed, so he said, that the poor fellow was suffering from rheumatism, the pain of which caused him to complain in this guttural way. He was even commenting on the cruelty of making the man work when the other passengers explained that "Ach" was the correct pronunciation of the name of the station "Avoch."

Under the control of the Pianoforte Manufacturers' Association, the British Music Exhibition will be held at Olympia in September to demonstrate the excellence of British instruments of all kinds. A comprehensive series of all-British competitions in vocal and instrumental music has been arranged, and the prizes include fifteen grand and upright pianos.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

OYEZ! OYEZ!

NOVEL COMPETITION AMONG TOWN CRIERS.

My first warning of the town criers' competition was the hail of a boating tout on the front: "Oyez! Oyez! Fine morning for a row, sir." All the town had it pat, and wrote a correspondent from Hastings in Mail week, no one knew the standard pronunciation any more than the criers. The boatman said "Oyay, Oyay," but the town crier from Marlborough (and he should be an authority, for he got the first prize) intoned it as "O yes." A wonderful fellow this as he appeared in the street, while I was still resisting the boatman's Norman French—the head of a procession of criers walking, to the jangled discord of the bells of thirty-three towns, from their hotel to the Town Hall, there to lunch with the Mayor before "crying." He had on a three-cornered beaver hat trimmed with silver, a blue coat faced with scarlet, a vest piped with the same colour, and blue plush velvet knee-breeches with Georgian buckles. He held before him a staff of office, 7ft. long, gilded with the arms of his very ancient town. "Better business this," he confided to a friend in a quiet moment, "than clearing loiterers out of our old penthouse at home."

This crier and his rivals made up a strange evocation from a coloured past. The scarlet of pomp predominated, but all was variety, from the plain-clothes bellmen at the bottom of the scale (these rather let the show down) up to the gorgeous crier from Devizes, or rather the town beadle, a figure blent of a stage huntsman and a sergeant major. His costume was a long scarlet coat with brass buttons and fawn spat gaiters. He was the only bellmen without a bell—a mark, this, of aristocratic distinction. His voice tolled for him. Another crier, the very image of Holbein's Henry VIII., was he who was roused at midnight to boom the news of Mafeking through the Somerset town of Burnham. Sailors lying at the tail of the Gore Sands, miles out to sea, are said to have heard him crying things lost, stolen, or strayed. They all marched through the holiday-makers with the slow dignity of their craft. Ignoring the idle populace is second nature to such as they. They were great, but not above human infirmities. Advertisement is in the blood to-day. They announced themselves. An old fellow in a seventeenth-century cloak, with a seven-pound bell slung round his neck, used this antique boast in his remark to a colleague: "I can give the champion socks for clearness and distance."

A STUDY IN STYLES.

The champion until this competition was the Horsham crier, a little man in a striped yellow waistcoat, shorts, and a silk hat. He won at the Devizes competition last year, and now he challenged all England to cry the prize bell away from him. Marlborough robbed him of it in a field among the woods above the town where his battle of articulators was held. It would have been more of a piece with a background of an old Hastings street. There was a little platform where the cries sat in state after marching through the town behind a piper. Three Judges were hidden in the impartial darkness of a tent. The test piece on which each crier embroidered the flourishes of his art was this inspiring sentence—"Oyez! Oyez! Oyez! Be it known that the Floral Pageant on August Bank Holiday is a free feast of joy and beauty for Hastings and St. Leonards visitors." The chairman trumpeted this like an amateur crier, and the solemnity began.

The Newmarket crier came to the rail, and three times with a curious twist of the arm clanged his bell and then bawled of the free feast of joy and beauty in a voice that would drive the news to bexhill. After every three words there was silence commanded by custom, and the performance ended in a slow raising of the hat and a reverent "God save the King." As to the perplexing preface, the crier from Boston preferred "O-yass," Halstead fancied "Ozay," but the most original version was this—"Ojez" (ring), "Ojez" (ring), "Ojez" (ring). This sandwich work sent a tremor of admiration through the experts. A small south-countryman gave it us in pure Cockney, and the Devizes huntsman rolled out the words with luscious elaboration. We felt that such a feeling for language was wasted on such banalities. He was a gift worthy of the interpretation of Milton. A few affected business tone in harmony with their business clothes. Egham had the idea of yelling the announcement and honouring the King in a queer diminuendo.

A local welcome was given to the Hastings man, and he was acclaimed as a true sport when he retired from the competition for "appearance." He thought the voters might be influenced by patriotism. A man from a seaport who has cried everything from wrecked ships to dogs was so flurried that he called down a blessing on the King with his hat on. Another crier had the air of showing his brethren just what should be done when he added, "And also his people." There was a crier like a full-dress admiral as to his upper part and a doorkeeper at the Mansion House further down who was very impressive. One followed him who resembled a gloomy bandmaster. We expected something fruity and old from a place like Winchester, and we got it. This crier might have stepped out of an old-time Christmas card. He seemed to demand a snowy street and red litten windows to set him off. Another cathedral city was represented by an exquisite among criers. The only shabby thing about him was his bell, and that was cast two centuries since.

THE BLIND BELLMAN.

The touching incident was the crying of the one blind bellman—from Blaina, in Wales,—whose resonant voice is heard trailing through mountain villages. He alone could not help himself by reading the words, and he embarrassed us by inviting us to joint a "free feast of "love" and beauty." We were all delighted when the judges gave him another chance and finally the third prize. The second went to Holbein's Henry VIII. from Burnham. They might have put him still higher if they could have seen that long vest, the colour of tarnished gold, the ruffles at the neck, and the broad, majestic countenance.

After the judges had emerged the criers grouped themselves on chairs and posed for the appearance prize. We all had a vote for this, and it went without saying that Devizes got it. You should see him on great days at Devizes, leading the Mayor's procession behind the town flag and holding high the old silver-gilt loving-cup. After this the criers unbent and gave us unprofessional samples of their wit. Town-crier humour is robust rather than fine, but there were happy flights. One cried "Sixty golden minutes irrecoverably lost" in a moralising wail. Henry VIII. put in a sly advertisement for the town that glories in him and Canterbury spouted a snatch of doggerel, and there was a waggish hit at Lloyd George. The scarlet huntsman, an adept at local colour, turned to comic uses the death of King Harold on the field of Hastings. The jest was tiny, but it set us all rocking. It was like hearing the Lord Chancellor unbend with a pun.

The crier who lingers most in the memory did not win anything. He wore a monocle. If the prize went for dignity alone!—"Manchester Guardian."

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 7.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal

5812, 231-08—Edgelow Sobhagchand Vasanji vs Dawood Aboo Rustomji and Co.

4712, 86-05—Dastur and Co Rupram Madan Gopal vs Y R Jankiram Dikshit

64-12, 991-11—Little Bai Rehmatbai vs Idala alias Haji Abdul Satar Sobe-Subnis.

75-12, 673-11—Bhaishanker The Baroda Spr Mg Co Ld vs The Satya Narayan Marine and Fire Ins. Co Ld Hiralal.

63-12, 3-12—Bicknell Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs The Government of Bombay E F Nicholson.

1-13, 603-12—Bicknell B N Lang vs Heptulabhoy Ismailji Surajmal.

3-13, 319-12—In Person R A Joshi vs Pooma Dollo Matubhoy.

5-13, 458-05—Hiralal Meghbin vs Moorbai Madhowji.

7-13, 902-12—Captain and Rao Bah Dr B B N Dandekar vs Indoomal Nemchand Surajmal.

8-13, 204-12—Jehangir Mahomed Hoosein Jan Mahomed vs Sulleman Jusab Smetham.

9-13, 929-11—Payne M F Shroff vs The B'Bay Co Ld Crawford.

10-13, 1035-11—Payne F D Shroff vs The B'Bay Co Ltd Crawford.

78-12, 271-12, Payne Bhojabhai Allarakhia vs R D Sethna Madhowji.

6-13, 684-11—Payne S H Batlivala vs J M Wadia Captain.

11-13, 485-12—Mulji N R Shroff vs The Advocate General of B'Bay Ardeshir.

15-13, 835-12—Dubash, J I Sayani vs. Abdul Latiff Haji Sumar Tyabji

16-13, 383-99—Payne Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail Crawford.

17-13, 693-12—Little The G I P Ry Co vs The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay Crawford.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.

For hearing to exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

223-06—Payne, the Advocate General of Bombay vs Moosa Haji Hassan and others, Bhaishanker.

641-10—Tyabji Motilal Tejmul vs Kanayalal Ramcoover Morichand.

Long Causes.

897-12—Manekial and Tyabji, Ladoba B. B Amrey vs Sadanand Jagannath and others Shamrao M and H.

1245-12—Mulji K and T Nana Yessoo Padval vs Sitabai widow and another Dastur and Co.

1308-12—Mulla and M Piran Hassan vs Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patell and others, Ardeshir H D and Co

1319-12—Edglow G W and Co Jeewabai Vadilal and others vs the New Piece Goods Bazar Co., Ltd; Payne and Co.

43-13—Edgelow G W and Co Jeewabai Vadilal and others vs The New Piece Goods Bazar Co, Ltd. Payne and Co.

309-03—Malvi H M and R Jitmal Karayal vs Ebji Umerrey Ardeshir H D and Co.

310-02—Malvi H M and R Jitmal Kanayal vs Shamji Ludha and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

311-03—Malvi H M and R Mamraj Rambhagat vs Ebji Umersey, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1276-12—Chitnis M and K Manaji Cooverji Shirki vs Merwanji Jehangir Vakil Subnis and G

1201-12—Subnis and G Merwanji Jehangir Vakil vs Manaji Cooverji Shirki, Chitnis M and K.

666-11—Jamshedji R and D, Sada Pang and Co, vs Shivnarayen Parbulal, Edgelow G W and Co.

301-13—Patell and Eze. Roque Estevao Pereira alias Bock Estevao Pereira vs. Rozario Mathias do Silva alias Rodgers Mathias de Silva and others Patell and Eze. Bhimjee and Co.

303-13—Patell and Eze. Roque Estevao Pereira alias Roque Estevao Pereira vs Roger Mathias de Silva and another, Patell and Eze. Bhmji and Co.

312-13—Motichand and D. Nemchand Nathabai vs Dayabhai Mancharam and another. Ardashir H D and Co.

262-13—Pestonji R K and Co. Bai Jiwanbai, widow vs Amboobai widow and others. Madhavji K C Edg. G W and Do.

441-09—Lirtle and Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas vs Tchelram Girdharidas and another. Jam. setji R and D.

891-12—Mulla and M. Abdul Aziz Valli Mahomed vs Khatvabai. Tyabji D and C.

939-12—Sm. B and Co. Parvatibai widow vs Gopal Sudkoji Boh and others. vacha and Co. Payne and Co.

486-13—Wadia G Co. Purka Dolla and Co. a firm vs Goolam Hossein Abdoolally and others. Patell and Ez. Mans J H and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

For Decree Absolute.

464-12—Crawford G H Mawson vs A K Mawson Craigie.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

540-11—Payne and Co. Thakersey Dakmidas vs Khimji Gokuldas rnd others. Dapthary F rnd D; Bh C and G.

589-11—Surejmal Mahomedali Hasanali vs Lukmanji Thavarbhai Shamrao.

956-12—Daphtary, Haji Ajam Goolam Hoosein vs Ibrahim Mahomed Bhane Payne.

1327-12-Dubash Hooseinally Dossabhoy vs Kambibai.

791-12—Crawford C Boggiano and Co vs Azra Abdulla and others.

1089-12—Dikshit Kuberdas Narsingdas vs Desibhai Manorbhai Amin.

975-11—Dhewjishaw Fatmabai vs Tyaballi Mahomedalli Payne.

32-13—Jamsetji Amichand Hakmaji and Co vs Mistry Manilal Nanji Little

1331-12—Mehta Ratilal Magmolal vs Chotalal Tribhowandas Bicknell

24-13—Mirza Mahomed Hoosein bin Mahomed Amir vs Abdul Kadir bin Gulam Mohidin Shaikh Bhican Captain.

39-13—Edgelow Jamnabai vs Mohanji Jatha Balkrishna.

768-12—Bicknell P C Sawyer vs The Commercial Agency Ardeshir.

1258-12—Little John Sanders Slater vs N and Sukhadwala Bhaiskhanker.

1240-12—Mulji Gulbai widow vs N K Postwala Shamrao.

398-11—Jehanjir Ramdas Goolraj vs Soonderji Arjoon Madhouji.

1336-12—Edgelow Nagindas Bhagwandas vs Bachod Harkisandas Mulji.

1274-12—Ardeshir Shivram Hari vs Nawab Kamal Yar Jang Bahadur Bicknell

1193-12—Vachha and Co Manekchand Ookerji Narmadashanker Harjivan Hiralal.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

716-12—Mantri Shamsherkhan Inooskhan vs Sulleman Jusub Smetham.

478-10—Malubhai Ismail Haji Allarakhi vs Mohin Mirja Shamrao.

829-12—Mulla Shirinbai vs Louis Collir.

261-12—Subnis Goomansing Chainsing vs Prithiraj Jethmal Shroff.

1143-72—Surajmal Vaja vella vs Khemidas Alias Bapudas Laxmandas Amir and Co

895-12—Bhaishanker The Laxmidas Khimji Spg and Wg Co Ltd vs Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal. Bicknell.

355-11—Payne The Advocate General of B'Bay vs Mirza Mahomed Shiraji Shroff.

1269-12—Khunderao Choonilal Talchand vs Bankatlal Kisenlal Sarajmal

1230-12—Hiralal Rajabali Kanji vs Sonabai widow Jamsetji.

470-11—Bhaishanker Ruwalabh Hurmukhsai vs Gopiram Harmusari Sunderdas.

1014-12—Surajmal Syed Noru Syed Hoosein Nalband vs Mariambai Jamsetji.

297-12—Mulla Shrikrishna Priya Vahonji vs Charandas Chaturbhuj Bhaishanker.

245-12—Matubhai Mahomed Dossa vs Khoja Abdulla Ruttansey.

48-12—Sunderdas and Co N M Adenvala vs P M Adenvala Jehangir.

1280-12—Dikshit Khanderao Nana Moroba vs Vasantrao Nana Moroba Daphtary.

184-12—Maneklal Ranchordas Harjiwan vs Aboo Bucker Abdul Rehiman Little.

FRENCH TOBACCO MONOPOLY

CHECK TO BE PUT ON RESTAURANTS.

The manufacture and sale of tobacco in France is, as everyone knows, a State monopoly, and the only persons who can legally sell tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes retail are the holders of the "bureaux de tabac," who are appointed by the Government. The "bureaux de tabac" are limited in number, and are much sought after; some of them yield a large annual income. They are sometimes given to widows of distinguished soldiers and others who have done public services, and in those cases the actual nominee usually appoints a manager and merely draws the income; more often, however, the "bureaux de tabac" are given for political services through the influence of senators or deputies.

The Government writes the Paris correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" has always tolerated an infringement of the law on the part of restaurants and cafes, which habitually sell cigars and cigarettes to their customers. Usually the sale is a perquisite of the head waiter, who makes a very good thing out of it, as the prices charged in the restaurants are always higher than those of the "bureaux de tabac," which are fixed by the Government and are the same all over France. In the fashionable restaurants it is not at all unusual for cigarettes to be sold at three times their legal prices. It is the custom in the restaurants to erase the legal price, which is marked on every box of cigarettes.

A few days ago a restaurant-keeper was prosecuted by the Government for illegally selling cigars and cigarettes. The Court had to convict him, as he had been guilty of two obvious illegalities—that of selling the cigars and cigarettes and that of charging for them more than the legal price. He was sentenced to a considerable fine and costs. The conviction caused some sensation, as it would obviously be extremely inconvenient to the public if cigars and cigarettes could no longer be obtained at restaurants and cafes. The Minister of Finance has, however, explained that he has no intention of suppressing the sale in restaurants. The real reason of the prosecution was that the restaurant-keeper in question had been in the habit of selling cigars and cigarettes under a false description and charging more for them then the legal price of the article which they purported to be, whereas they were in fact of an inferior quality. This practice the Minister says, is too common in resturtants, and he is determined to put a stop to it. Henceforth the sale in restaurants will be tolerated only if the cigars and cigarettes are sold in their own proper boxes, without any erasion of the title or price. The restaurants will be allowed to charge more than the legal price, but the customers will know what the legal price is.

The Minister is to be congratulated on his action. It was high time that something was done to put a stop to the deception practised on the public, especially in expensive restaurants. There are too many restaurants in Paris where it is the custom to put, for instance, cheap French-cigars in Havannah boxes and sell them as Havanahs. The Minister might even go further, and put some limit on the prices charged. as the restaurants have to pay the same prices as the general public, they may reasonably increase the prices to some extent, but is not reasonable to demand three francs for a box of cigarettes which costs 1f.20 at the bureau de tabac, as occurred the other day in my own experience. At any rate, the buyers of cigars and cigarettes at restaurants will in future know how much more they are paying, and that is something.

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THE TWO SERVICES.

Prince Albert of Wales has completed the customary six months in the training cruiser "Cumberland." which he joined in the middle of January last, and he will now sit for his examination for midshipman. In due course, he should be rated in this grade on September 15 next. His cruises in the "Cumberland" must have been both pleasant and instructive for the Prince, and culminating as they have in the ship's taking part in the naval manœuvres must have given him a full insight into the actual life and working of the Service. The ports visited by the "Cumberland" have been in the West Atlantic and have not included as was at one time expected, any places in the Mediterranean. On the first voyage, which lasted from January 18, when the ship left Plymouth, to April 10, when she arrived at Bermuda, the "Cumberland" called at places in the Leeward and Windward Islands and at Jamaica. On the second voyage, which began with the ship's departure from Bermuda on May 12, the itinerary included Canadian and Newfoundland ports. It was at Halifax that the mishap occurred to a pinnace in which it was feared at first that the Prince had embarked to go ashore. He spent a week at Quebec in the ship, when, with his fellow cadets, he took the opportunity to visit Montreal, Ottawa, and the Niagara Falls. The Montreal correspondent of the "Daily Mail" sent home an interesting account of the Prince's visit to that city, telling of how he and other cadets chatted in French vigorously with many French-Canadian children who were unconscious of the Prince's identity, and how the lads played at leap-frog down the centre of the road leading to their hotel. The Prince was laid up with an attack of influenza on his return to the "Cumberland," but fortunately it did not prove serious, and he appears to have returned home in excellent health. He arrived in time to join the King and Queen on their Lancashire tour and was present at the review of the Mercantile Marine. It is idle to speculate at present upon the ship he may join as a midshipman, but it seems unlikely that his service in this grade will differ much from that of the others in his term.

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Naval activity in the Mediterranean, proceeding at such a rate as to be a source of serious anxiety. For, in spite of the refusal of the Delegations of the Dual Monarchy to vote the money for laying down the keels of the Dreadnoughts demanded by the Naval Department, one at least has been in course of construction secretly since the beginning of the year. This is the course which was taken three years ago in similar circumstances, the Government, on its own responsibility, accelerating an unauthorised programme on credit until the necessary expenditure was voted. The first of the group of three, whose construction is thus being pushed forward, corresponds with the ships of the British "Queen Elizabeth" class, none of which are yet afloat. As soon as slips are vacant the other two will be laid down, and before they are completed a fourth will be laid down, so as to form a homogeneous squadron. Austria-Hungary, unlike Britain, is in a stronger naval position than her official spokesmen, would lead us to believe. Again, unlike Britain, she justifies the rapid expansion of her fleet as a duty she owes her partners in the Triple Alliance, "on whose support she can rely for the protection of her interests, while they expect the same support from her." Italy, with the same purpose in view, is showing the same feverish naval activity. In addition to eight ships completed or building, two will be begun this summer, and a further programme of four vessels of the largest size and heaviest armament is to be carried out as speedily as possible. That is to say, by 1915 the Mediterranean Powers of the Triple Alliance will have a total of at least seventeen battle units. Mr. Churchill has twice definitely announced that he would revise the British naval programme if there were fresh developments in the Mediterranean. This was when he expected the three Canadian ships, and therefore some re-assurance seems due from him.

STEEL CARTRIDGES.

The infantry soldier carries, on the average of the principal armies, about 120 rounds on his person. This number is admittedly insufficient for modern conditions, but cannot be increased without overloading the man. Many attempts have been made to reduce the weight of the ammunition, but without much success. The weight of the bullet is fixed by considerations of ballistics, and it is only the brass cartridge case which affords any scope for reduction of weight. Aluminium has proved absolutely useless, though it is possible that the new duralumin alloys may do better. However, the Germans have now produced steel cartridges of only one-third the weight of the present brass cases, and it is stated that these have been tested for efficiency and durability and found satisfactory. Since the brass case is about half the weight of the whole cartridge, a reduction of two-thirds of its weight is equal to reduction of one-third of the weight of the cartridge, enabling 33 per cent. more rounds to be carried without increasing the soldier's load.

AMERICAN VIEW OF MILITARY TRAINING.

The citizen of the United States likes to be thought a clear thinking man, but the belief is prevalent that his thoughts are chiefly directed towards the making of money. The realisation that a nation that gives itself up body and soul to the making of money is not ideal was bound to come. This is shown by a movement in favour of universal military training. It is felt that such training will act as a tonic to the youth of the nation, as well as give the country a force of trained men who can be called on should the necessity arise. Many rich men send their sons to the military academy, not with any idea of their becoming professional soldiers, but because the habits of dicipline, orderliness, and patriotism they acquire there make them better citizens and better men all round. It is argued quite rightly that if so many of the leading men of the country are convinced of the good effect military training has on their sons, such training must be a good thing for the rest of the young men of the nation. To insist on young men giving some of their time to military training impresses on them that their country has a claim on the services of its citizens, that self-advancement is not the only thing a man should strive for The training suggested is only one evening's drill per week, but it is safe to assume that the United States, if they decide to adopt universal training, will not be satisfied with the half-trained men such an amount of drill will produce. As a nation, the United States pride themselves on being thorough. Once they accept the principle of universal training, that training is sure to be made sufficient to turn out useful soldiers. Apart from the advantage to a nation of having all their young men trained to arms, military training imbues all those who go through it with that spirit of dicipline and patriotism which is such a great asset to a nation.

THE ARMY MOUSTACHE.

What does all this agitation about soldiers being allowed to shave the upper lip arise from? The idea of the moustache being a proper adornment for the soldier came originally from the Continent. It is said that the Polish Hussars wore such fierce moustaches that their appearance struck fear into their enemies, but pleased the ladies; it was probably this latter fact that had more to do with its adoption by other soldiers than the former. Years ago there was a saying that "Kissing without a moustache was like champagne without ice." But fashions change. The ladies who admired the man with a moustache, and wished to fascinate him wore crinolines and voluminous petticoats; those who now admire the clean shaven man dress for his subjection in nearly skin-tight skirts and as far as the mere male can judge, no petticoats. Woman is proverbially fickle in her ideas, both as to what makes her fascinating and as to what pleases her in a man. When the female part of the population showed a preference for men with moustaches the War Office, ever mindful of the necessity for popularising the Army, decreed that soldiers should wear moustaches, and for the sake of uniformity, ever dear to the official mind, decreed that all soldiers should wear them. Now the female mind favours the clean-shaven man, hence the agitation that soldiers should be put on even terms with those who are free to shave or not as it suits them. If the Army really desires to be allowed to shave the upper lip, there seems no reason why their wishes should not be acceded to. Sailors are proverbially loved by the "sex," and as they are clean shaven as a rule, they have an advantage over the soldier. Perhaps it is the love for the sailor that has brought about the change in female ideals. If these suppositions are correct, the War Office will no doubt see the propriety of putting the soldier on equal terms with the men of the sister Service.

LADIES' CORNER.

LITTLE SILK COATS.

Many a dress designed in net or tulle, in mousseline or lace, is accompanied by a little coat in silk, satin, or crepon. Some of these recall the modes of the Directory, the short waist and long sleeves being clearly traceable to that period, while the fact that they always contrast in colour with the dress emphasizes their resemblance. Others, again, acknowledge no time but their own. For they are designed according to the momentary whim of the dressmaker, expressing many fantastic ideas, and often with the happiest results. These little silken coats are never so successful as when they accompany some graceful dress in white tulle, linon, or lace. Again, lace of the filmiest description is responsible for a very large number of models now being designed for the spas. And just as tulle is sometimes used for the whole dress and sometimes merely for the tunic or draperies, so is it the case with lace. One of the loveliest of recent models is arranged in Malines lace with nothing to relieve it except a broad belt of black velvet at the waist. The corsage is cut in a somewhat exaggerated dicolletage, but the neck is shaded by the wide pleatings of pink mousseline de soie which fall over the brim of the hat. Another model of fine Malines lace relies for some of its effect on the manner in which it is arranged over embroidered crepe de chine in the most delicate shade of pink. The lace, pleated at the waist, falls to the knees in front and hangs at somewhat greater length at the back. Thus it provides a graceful double tunic which is girt at the waist by a belt in a deeper pink than the underskirt. The corsage is a graceful arrangement of lace and tulle, and it is cut in the tiniest V in front and from there turned back with a little collar, which lies straight across the shoulders. With such models as these, variety is provided by dresses of stripped chiffon, of gauze, of painted mousseline, of linon, and of the finest cotton crepons, embroidered with minute posies of flowers or bunches of fruit.

TYPEWRITING FOR ALL.

It is obvious that London girls don't like housework, and all that the Education Committee of the London County Council does to attract the girls to classes in domestic economy seems to fail. The Council's offers for instance of free scholarships at Shoreditch, where a flat is run on practical lines, and where the girls can manage the household affairs in their own way, are of no avail. Last Easter forty-five scholarships were offered here but yet there are now only twenty-four girls in the school, in spite of the advantages of free food—cooked by the girls themselves—and maintenance grants. The idea is not to turn the girls into servants but to train them as model housewives, so that in time they will be competent homemakers. But the girls of the district seem to give their minds only to typewriting. In most of the secondary schools the Council has really been compelled to open typewriting classes. The girls want them and in one case they threatened to leave school and go elsewhere if the Council did not sanction the opening of a class for typewriting. These typewriting classes are not in every case officially recognised by the Council, but power is given to the head mistress to organise classes after the usual school hours. The consequence is that typewriting will soon be as common an accomplishment as writing.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 5th Aug. to 6 a.m. on the 6th August:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total...	5	4
Total mortality from all causes ..		68

The German Emperor has conferred on Captain Watson, R.N., the British Naval Attache in Berlin, the second class of the Order of the Red Eagle, and on Colonel the Honourable A. Russel, the British Military Attache, the second class of the Order of the Crown.

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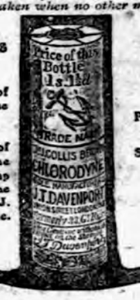

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Printed and Published for the Proprietors The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by ROBERT HILL, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Sole Advertisement Agent in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 80, Fenchurch Street London, E. C.